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ABSTRACT

Summaries of 243 Burmese newspaper articles, published from September through December 1968 and January through April 1969, offering information on educational seminars, educational statistics, primary and secondary education, and higher education, are reproduced in this two-volume bibliography with abstracts. Editorials and miscellaneous newspaper coverage include a broad variety of educational information, usually focusing on the new Burmese system of education. Reports on the training of junior assistant teachers and Burmese technical and vocational schools are treated in a special section. Appendixes include material on a librarians' seminar, a 1968 general seminar, education in British Burma, and literacy campaign. The numbered bibliographic entries provide the newspaper article title, newspaper source, dates of publication, and article length. For related documents see ED 025 987 and ED 027 807. (RL)

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS . BURMA.

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September - December 1968

Compiled by Dr. U Ba, Rangoon,
for

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS - BURMA.

1

September to December 1968

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Librarians' Seminar.

1968 General Education Seminar.

I. EDUCATION - GENERAL. Education Seminars.

Rangoon Division Seminar

1. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. The New Education System. --- Rangopn, The Working Peoples' Daily 5(268)1. October 5, 1968. 250 words.

At the opening meeting of the Rangoon Division Education Seminar, the Education Secretary mentioned the topics to be discussed, viz, implementation of the new Education system, sufficient teaching staff and practical education development activities and youth organization. The new education system was introduced in 1964, and now the new system should be reviewed to find out how much had been achieved and what further measures should be taken to make it a success. Also the work of technical high schools, the illiteracy eradication campaign and the experiments for the ^{teaching} ~~teaching~~ of Burmese in primary schools should be examined.

Basic Education Seminar at Mandalay

2. Basic Education Seminar opens at Mandalay. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 13(218)1. October 8, 1968. 200 words.

The four-day Basic Education Seminar will open at the Mandalay Arts & Science University to review the progress in the implementation of the new education system. A General Education Seminar was held in 1964 and based on its findings, Government drew up a Basic Education Scheme and promulgated the Basic Education Law in 1966 and the new scheme was implemented from the academic year 1967-68.

Altogether 532 persons including educational delegates from the various districts and specially invited guests will attend the Seminar.

3. General Education Seminar opens. --- Rangoon. The working Peoples' Daily 5(272)1. October 10, 1968. 350 words.

Education Minister Col Hla Han opened the 1968 General Education Seminar at the Mandalay Arts and Science University and delivered an inaugural address, which was followed by the Report of the General Education Council. After this the Education Minister opened the Seminar Exhibition. Later, the delegates were divided into four groups for the discussion of the following topics: implementation of the new education system, curriculum, teachers' training and educational development and youth organization.

4. Han, Col Hla. New Education's Aims reiterated. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(273)1. October 11, 1968. 1,125 words.

The Education Minister recalled how and why the present system of education was introduced in 1967. Although science was being given priority in schools, the importance of Arts subjects was also emphasized. The aim of the General Education was two-fold, to provide compulsory elementary education for all children and to provide an adequate foundation to pursue higher education. Another aim was an all-round development, mental, moral and physical, of the children. The importance of relationship between parents, teachers and students was pointed out and their relative responsibilities

were described. After pointing certain faults in the implementation of the new education system the minister invited the delegates to suggest solutions for the success of the new education system.

5. Seminar. Participation of students and parents emphasised.
--- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. 5(273)1. Oct.11,1968.
400 words.

Group 1 devoted its discussions to the effective implementation of the new education system, the need to win active participation of parents and students, to re-define the responsibilities of administrative and inspection officers and to take steps to keep primary students from leaving school early. Group 2 discussed the school subjects for primary, middle and high school classes and singled out the need for allowance of adequate teaching periods for the subjects prescribed. In Group 3, the professional mobility of teachers between Primary, Middle and High School departments and the need to reinforce the teaching staff at the training institutes were discussed. In Group 4, discussion centred round practical education development programmes and related subjects.

6. Seminar. Educationists discuss to perfect examinations.
Rangoon. The Guardian 13(222)1. October 12, 1968. 300 words.

Speakers criticised the existing system of examinations pointing out various defects and suggestions how to make improvements. One speaker mentioned that a supplementary list of failures had been issued. The Education Secretary

mentioned that an Enquiry Commission had been formed to look into this matter. Members of all groups took part keenly in the discussions giving valuable suggestions and ideas.

7. Han, Col Hla. General Education Seminar winds up. ---
Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(275)1. October 13, '68.
350 words.

The Education Minister, in his concluding remarks on the last day of the Seminar, ~~remarked~~ acknowledged various suggestions for the implementation of the new system and promised to take steps to translate them into action. He underlined the need for the adoption of socialist democracy and its principles in education. Regarding examinations, the responsibility was fully on teachers. In future, there would be greater diversification of educational opportunity and plans had been made for producing more teachers with better professional prospects for them.

LIBRARIANS' SEMINAR

8. Tun, Lt-Col Tin. Librarians' Seminar. --- Rangoon
The Working Peoples' Daily 5(250)1. September 25, 1968.
450 words.

In his opening speech at the Librarians' seminar held in Rangoon, the Information Secretary remarked that the number of literates was increasing yearly and that literacy rate in 1963 was 66 per cent in urban areas while 53 per cent in rural areas. To provide reading materials for all ~~xxxx~~ literates in Burma, over 89,000,000 books would be needed. The only place where a large number of books would be avail-

able was the library. He then referred to proposed Handbook for Librarians, which would include the fundamentals of library keeping. This would be useful for all kinds of libraries.

9. Htut, U Than. Libraries of the World. --- Rangoon.

Ibid. 450 words.

The Director of the Culture Institute read a paper on the above subject, tracing the emergence of famous national libraries, county libraries, special libraries, university libraries, and subscription libraries in various countries and the different systems under which they were run. Scores of Burmese literary manuscripts and printed books were in many libraries in the world, particularly in the British Museum, the Yale University Library and the India Office Library in London.

10. OO, U Tin. Libraries of Old Burma. ----

Ibid. 800 words.

Libraries were in existence in Burma from the time of Burmese kings, i.e. about 1066 A.D. onwards. Some details of the Royal libraries were mentioned. There were also private libraries, such as the Libraries of Kinwun Mingyi and Pagan Wundauk U Tin. These libraires contained mostly parabaik and palm-leaf writings. There were also monastic libraries which were set up on the model of royal libraries. Mention was made of other libraries established before and after the last war in Burma. From about 1930 village libraries were set up by Young Men's Improvement Society.

11. Kyi, Daw Tin Aye. Library play vital role in literacy campaign. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(259)1. September 26, 1968. 1,325 words.

Reading a paper on "Contemporary Libraries of Burma", mention was made that the Central Universities' Library in Rangoon had the largest collection of books in Burma. A brief survey was made of the existing libraries in Burma, viz: one National Library, 15 university libraries, 293 school libraries and a number of public libraries and special libraries. New literates generally turned into illiterates owing to lack of reading materials. Libraries are the cheapest and most effective means of making available reading materials.

12. Seminar. Public must play part in setting up libraries. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(259)1. September 26, 1968. 850 words.

On the second day of the Seminar a number of persons spoke on various topics on the formation of public libraries in Burma. Self-help system must be encouraged and the public must play a part in setting up libraries. Out of a total of 31 libraries in Rangoon Division only nine could be used by the public whereas there were 70 liquor shops. Inadequacies of government grant to libraries were also mentioned. There were 74 Information libraries in the whole country and each reading room could spend only K 18/- per month.

13. Han, U Thein. Library Seminar concluded. --- Rangoon.

The Guardian 13(208)1. September 27, 1968. 200 words.

U Thein Han remarked that enthusiastic discussions during the Seminar augured well for the better development of libraries. The libraries of the country were playing their full role in the march for the Socialist Goal and urged the people to redouble their efforts to translate theory into practice. Library workers were urged to put to use the knowledge and experience they had gained at the Seminar in their places of work.

14.

Over 160,000 visit Sarpay Beikman Public Library. ---
The Guardian 13(201)1. September 20, 1968. 250 words.

Over 160,000 persons visited the Sarpay Beikman Public during the period from 1 January to 18th September 1968. The Library holds over 15,000 books, including over 23,000 books in Burmese and over 12,000 books in English. There were 9,880 registered members. Over 200 rare books in the British Museum are available in microfilm in the Library.

II. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION15. Social Welfare Department.

Social Welfare Department. Nurseries looking after nearly 800 children. --- Rangoon. The Guardian, 13(183)1. September 1968. 140 words.

The Social Welfare Department is looking after 793 children at its Day Nurseries in Rangoon and the districts. 22 Day Nurseries have been opened to look after children during day time while their parents are away at work. Children are given a foundation for education^{and} are being trained to appreciate discipline. There are also voluntary day nurseries run on the same principles as those of the nurseries opened by the Department. The Department is also opening volunteer night schools for primary classes for children who are not able to attend regular classes.

16. Social Welfare Directorate. Nearly 10,000 children attend evening primary schools. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(242)1. September 9, 1968. 300 words.

169 primary evening schools have been established all over the country, staffed by voluntary teachers and financed by private donations and a subsidy by the Social Welfare Directorate. There was a total of 1,195 voluntary teachers and 9,692 children up to the end of July. The Directorate spent over K 70,000 for the free primary night schools. In the States the primary night schools count one school in Kachin State with 6 teachers and 11 children, one in Kawthoolei with 4 teachers and 56 children and 68 in Special Chin Division with 76 teachers and 2,402 children.

17. Social Welfare Directorate. More Primary Night schools, Boys' Training Schools to be opened. --- Rangoon.
The Guardian 13(251)1. November 11, 1968. 350 words.

The scope and functions of the Social Welfare Directorate are to be expanded during the present 1968-69 financial year in States and Divisions. The programme includes opening of 60 more Primary Night Schools, 26 Boys' Training schools, 55 Domestic Science Courses for women, 23 Rural Social Welfare Workers Course and 64 Ward Social Welfare Workers Courses.

Primary Schools.

18. Education Supervision Committee. Advance plans under-way for primary school facilities. --- Rangoon.
Working Peoples' Daily 5(342)1. December 21, 1968.
400 words.

The Rangoon Division Education Supervision Committee is mapping out advance plans for adequate schooling facilities for children seeking admission to Kindergarten classes next June. Data on the number and pre-school age children in each precinct is to be gathered. Centres are also to be opened for listing of children under five years of age by June next year, also who are between four and five years and between three and four years of age. There presently ^{are} 500 primary schools in Rangoon Division but children seeking admission to Kindergarten classes every year far exceed class-room facilities.

19. Education Ministry. Research on educational wastage among primary students. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(299)1. December 30, 1968. 280 words.

The Educational Research Bureau of the Education Ministry is carrying out research ~~in~~ on the cause of wastage among students of primary classes to find why students had to leave school without completing

their primary education and how many of them had to ~~leave school without completing~~ repeat their classes. After collecting the required statistics, the Research Bureau will find out the root cause of such wastages and devise ways and means to remove and prevent them.

Practical education.

20. Directorate of Education. Students confined to classrooms are at disadvantage. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(317)1. November 26, 1968. 420 words.

Students confined to book learning are always at a disadvantage, therefore a directive has been issued for the planning and organisation of educative tours and excursions for students. Such excursions should be arranged in relation to the students' age groups. Primary class children should be taken on visits to places not too far from the school and the middle school students to ancient pagodas and edifices of historical importance. Travel for high school students should be more extensive trips to factories and workshops and rural areas should be permitted. Students on their return should relate their experience to other students.

21. Directorate of Education. Practical education promotion scheme to be revamped. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(348)1. December 27, 1968. 200 words.

The Practical Education Promotion for schools is being revamped to achieve more effectively the aim of providing all-round education to students. The re-organisation is to be effected to harmonise with the Youths organisation programmes which include formation of School Councils, Parent-Teacher Association, Luyechun schemes, Summer vacation voluntary services, Young Leaders (Marines), Young Leaders (air), Health and Happiness Courses for all classes,

School Council training courses, excursions, sports, handicraft courses and Youth broadcasting programmes. Also summer voluntary services will be stepped up.

Academy for National groups

22. Han, Col Hla. Visits Academy for National Groups. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(223)1. October 13, 1968. 300 words.

The Academy for National groups was founded in 1963 to train national cadres. Young men and women from among the national groups were given a four-year training course to equip them with sufficient knowledge to serve their respective areas as young leaders. Students learned basic education up to the level of primary teachers. In future the Academy plans to teach them industrial arts, such as smithy, radio mechanics, sewing and others. The students would be able to work not only as school teachers but also as industrial workers. Col Hla Han exhorted the teachers to work in unity and fraternity with all national races of the Union of Burma.

23. Academy at Ywathitkyi admits 150 a year. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(278)1. October 16, 1968. 200 words.

The Academy for Development of National Groups is admitting every year up to 250 students mostly from hill regions. There are presently 142 students including 41 girls in the First Year Part (A) and 144 including 40 girls in the Second Year Part (B) classes. The Academy will also conduct short term courses. It now has 600 students of whom 150 will graduate from it a year.

Text-books

24. First new system English Reader is ready. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(263)1. September 30, 1968. 400 words.

The Text-book Committee has prepared "The English Reader - Book One" for use in Standard V in all schools beginning 1969-70. academic year. The book is based on experiments made with three methods of teaching English in middle schools. Text-books and teachers' handbooks were supplied during the experiments. The experiments with three methods are being made so that students will be able to read and write English correctly after three years of study. English can be taught according to the Burmese way.

25. Education Ministry. Produced 23 different text-books.
--- Rangoon. Guardian 13(229)1. October 19, 1968.

180 words.

The School Text-book Committee of the Education Ministry has prescribed and published total of 23 different school text-books for the various grades of schools during the four years since 1964-65 academic year. In preparing the books the Committee has adhered to the principles conforming to the Basic Education System which contributes to the Socialist economy and the socialist democratic administration. Subjects of the text-books are: Burmese, Mathematics, Science, Geography, Economics, Accounting and Teachers' Handbooks.

26. Text-book Committee. 21 more books prepared. ---
Rangoon. Guardian 13(242)1. November 1, 1968. 150 words.

The School Text-book Committee has prepared 21 more books for various grades of schools and has begun printing them, in addition to the 23 already prescribed. Lists of the subjects for which books have been prepared are given.

27. Shan Text-book Committee. Hold coordination Meeting.

--- Rangoon. Guardian 13(257)1. November 18, 1968.

200 words.

A coordination committee meeting to approve a Shan text-book was held attended by high ranking officials of the Shan State. The Chairman explained at length on the work done by the Committee and the production of text-books in Shan language. The salient points about vowels and consonants of the language was also explained by a speaker. Shan representatives who attended the meeting joined in the general discussions on Shan Literature.

28. Text-book Committee. New Text-book on geography to come out. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(305)1. November 13, 1968.

250 words.

The Committee has completed drafting new geography text-books for the middle school classes which have been compiled to help students understand the changing times economically, socially and geographically in a developing socialist state. Regional and physical geography books are also being compiled. The aim of these books is to acquaint the students with contemporary trends in the country.

Teaching aids

29. Education Directorate. Teaching aids sent to Basic Education Schools. -- Rangoon. Guardian 13(257)1. November 10, 1968.

125 words.

Audio-Visual section of the Education Directorate has sent out 17 items of teaching aids for teachers on biology, chemistry, geography and history. Arrangements are being made to send such teaching aids to all Basic Education high, middle and primary schools throughout the whole country.

Literacy Campaigns

30. Education Ministry. 3/-R classes to expand to villages, mills and factories. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(349)1. December ~~5(349)1~~ 28, 1968. 310 words.

The Education Ministry has reconstituted the Central Organising Committee for conducting Illiteracy Eradication classes for 1969. The classes are to be held from March 19 to May 10 at picked locations in the townships. There will be both day and evening classes three hours a day. Classes are to be conducted on an experimental basis and as a purely voluntary enterprise. List of members of the Committee is given.

31. Three R's Courses Central Committee. Meiktila chosen as experimental District to wipe out illiteracy. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(298)1. December 29, 1968.

300 words.

Meiktila District has been chosen by the Committee as the preliminary experimental district for launching a mass movement to fight illiteracy in 1969. This is part of the programme to wipe out illiteracy in each district every year from 1969. A district committee has been formed in Meiktila to co-ordinate and supervise the classes. The District Committee will lead the work through the lower committees and the Basic camps in every township. The courses will be opened the year round in some places and during summer in other places depending on requirements.

32. The 3 R's Courses Committee adopts comprehensive work schedule. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(300)1. Dec. 31, 1968.

280 words.

The Committee has adopted a comprehensive work schedule with detailed time-tables for the programme

for 1969. The work schedule starts from the second week of January to the first week of March 1969. The schedule calls for selection of sites for base camps and reorganisation of the Supervisors and co-ordination ~~work~~ tion Committees for the three R-s Courses in the Townships. Compilation of lists of students and volunteer teachers from the teacher training colleges and schools will be made. Copies of Adult Readers and Students' Handbooks will be distributed.

Luyechun (Outstanding Students)

33. Maymyo is third Luyechun camp. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(318)1. November 27, 1968. 300 words.

Maymyo has been selected as the site of the third Luyechun vacation camp under 1969 Luyechun Scheme, in addition to the existing two camps at Ngapali and Inle. Luyechuns are to be chosen this year also from primary teachers' training schools and newly opened State Technical High Schools. Students taking the 1969 Luyechun selection examinations must have passed the physical fitness tests and qualifying tests. The 1969 Luyechun Scheme Central Committee has been formed with Education Minister as patron.

School Councils

34. New School Council ready for work. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(238)1. September 5, 1968. 120 words.

Formation of School Councils under the new system for the current academic year has now been completed in most of the middle and high schools in the Rangoon Division. The re-vamped organisational set-up promises greater effectiveness in carrying out practical education development programmes and cooperation among teachers, parents and students.

35. School Council holds two-day third school Festival. ---
Rangoon. Guardian 13(287)1. December 18, 1968.

200 words.

The two-day third school Festival sponsored by the Latha State High School No. 2 School Council began at the school premises. The festival consists of exhibitions, competitions, concerts, and opening of foodshops by the Domestic Sciences Clubs. Girls from primary, middle and high school classes took part in elocution, painting and sewing contests. There are altogether 14 exhibition booths in the school rooms. There will be school sports including basic military drills, "thaing" demonstrations and gymnastic exhibition by school girls.

36. School Council. Attend four-day camp at Inya Lake.
--- Guardian 13(291)1. December 22, 1968. 300 words.

A four-day camp for School Council members from schools in Rangoon Division began yesterday at Inya Lake. It is being attended by 115 Council members from State High and Middle schools in Rangoon. It was explained to the members that the Camp was held for them to become good students and by developing their character, spirit of patriotism, readiness to defend the country. Students were told to work together and by the practice of socialist democracy and practical education development programmes become outstanding students.

37. Vocational.

National Vocational Training Programme for Burma. ---
Rangoon. Guardian 13(199)1. September 18, 1968.

400 words.

International Labour Organisation and Government officials in Rangoon formulated plans for the development of a National Vocational Programme for Burma.

Among the proposals discussed was a scheme for establishing a Central Training Council, a Training Section in the Ministry of Labour, and the implementation of programmes for the training of supervisors, foremen, apprentices, and instructions in industry. Also discussed were existing projects in the field of occupational Health, projects in Man Power planning, work study and Norm setting and wages policy and Social Security.

38. ~~Dr.~~ Nyi, Dr. Nyi. Education Secretary opens Technical High School at Taunggyi. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(250)1. November 10, 1968. 350 words.

Opening the new Technical High School, the Education Secretary, remarked that the prosperity of the country depended mainly on the higher standard of technical education. Technical High Schools would be opened in eight more towns beginning from this year. Opening a Technical High School cost the Government between K 2 and 3 million. Opening of such a school in the State would enable all the national racial groups to have the opportunity of acquiring technical education. The school would also help to promote the development of the areas. This school was built under the Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Programme by New Zealand and Equipped by the United Kingdom.

39. Music and Drama School. Produces over 300 artistes in 15 years. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(190)1. September 9, 1968. 200 words.

State school of Music and Drama in Rangoon has produced more than 300 qualified singers and dancers during the 15 years since its foundation in 1952. Many of its graduates are now engaged in national art work, both with the State Theatre and outside

outside theatrical troupes. The school was opened to provide vocational education to the nation's young talents and to preserve the traditional culture of the nation developed through the ages. The school has now 77 students instructed by 20 teachers headed by a principal. The Ministry has plans to raise the level of art education.

40. Mindat Weaving School to be reopened. --- Rangoon.

WorkingPeoples' Daily 5(263)1. September 30, 1968.

450 words.

The Government Weaving School at Mindat, southern Chin Division, closed down at the beginning of 1967-68 school year, will reopen as a weaving school for one year (1968-69) and will become a production centre for weaving cotton fabrics for the Chin nationals of the districts. Under the new plan for the first three years, the first year will be as a school and two years as a production centre. Financial allocation of K 32,082 for the school year and K 89,607 and K 98,968 for production years will be made.

Architecture

41. Rangoon Institute of Technology. Future architects study ancient architecture. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 5(266)8. October 3, 1968. 125 words.

Architecture students of the Rangoon Institute of Technology are to study and document the structural designs of ancient buildings dating back to Konbaung dynasty (1750 A.D.) of kings. At Mandalay many of the buildings to be studied are in advanced stages of deterioration due to weather and age. The party will divide into four groups to put on record the architectural designs of some of the old fast deteriorating wooden buildings dating back to the Konbaung ~~era~~ era.

Technical Institute

42. 535 students admitted to the Government Technical Institute. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(234)1. October 24, 1968.
100 words.

The names of 535 students selected for the first year studies at the Government Technical Institutes for the 1968-69 academic year were announced and they would be enrolled to courses as follows:

	<u>Insein.</u>	<u>Mandalay.</u>	<u>Kalaw.</u>
Civil engineering.	120	101	49
Electrical communications	20	19	
Electrical (Power)	40	12	
Mechanical (Power)	22	27	
Mechanical Design.	43		80
Mining			
	-----	-----	-----
	245	161	129
	-----	-----	-----

Private schools.

43. Unregistered private schools must close down. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(242)1. September 9, 1968.
250 words.

Action is to be taken against private schools which contravene the provision of the Law for Registration of Private Schools passed in 1963 and amended in 1967. No private school is to teach more than two subjects and tuition fees have been fixed at K 10 for one subject and K 15 for two subjects. The Private Schools Registration Committee has registered 54 schools in Rangoon and 115 schools in the districts. 16 schools in Rangoon and 46 in the districts have been refused registration.

Luyechun (Outstanding students).

44. Luyechuns to be selected under slightly changed system this year. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(293)1. December 24, 1968.
250 words.

System of selecting Luyechun (Outstanding Students) Student Award winners for 1968-69 will be changed slightly from previous years to further improve the standard of students so selected. Separate questions will be set in written tests for Arts and Science students . 60 per cent of marks will be set aside for mental ability, 15 per cent for physical ability, 10 per cent for development work and 15 per cent for personal review. The award will be made only after confirmation by the Central authority. The date for vacation camps for Luyechun students has been tentatively set for 7th April 1969.

Youth organizers

45. Nyi. Dr. Nyi. Youth organizers attend refresher course at Inyale. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(197)1. Sept. 16, 1968. 320 words.

At the opening session of the refresher course held at Inyale Pioneer Youth Camp, the Education Secretary urged the youth organizers to cultivate the country's youth to transform themselves into builders of Socialist society. After four years of the Youth Affairs Department had been established there had been a profound change in the thinking and outlook among the youth. This change was brought about by the new orientation under the new education system which aimed at all-round development of students into as many new socialist men. The one-month refresher course will train youth organizers, assistant organizers and other personnel.

46. Youth improvement course ends. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(211)1. September 30, 1968. 180 words.

Fifty two students of State High and Middle schools of Ahlone completed an improvement course held for them. Subjects taught included the Philosophy of the Lanzin Party, Independence and National Awareness, New Education System, Journalism, Role of Youth in

Establishment of the Socialist System, Role of youth in the nation's history, Health for young persons, School Council Work, National Races, and History of Burmese Literature.

47. Youth Affairs Department. High School students complete 2 H classes. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily, 5(235)1. October 2, 1968. 360 words.

The Youth Affairs Department has organised Health and Happiness classes for 1,024 high school students in Rangoon. These classes were intended to keep the students happy and healthy and occupied during the moonson and they were held on Sundays and Sabbath days. Lectures were given on the new Education System, the work of School Councils, hygiene, the Red Cross work, Social Welfare work, the social problems and the struggle for Independence. Students were also given lessons in cooking and basic military drills. Discussions were also organised.

Students' Festival

48. Students' Festival opens without fanfare. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(346)1. December 25, 1968. 200 words.

Twenty thousand students yesterday watched the 1968 Students' Festival open at the Aung San Stadium with a simple ceremony. The Deputy Director of Education called on the athletes to compete with one another spontaneously. He also stressed the importance of participation in athletic activities. The objective of the games was for sound mind in a sound body. Health enabled people to undertake other activities but in their case it would help them in their pursuit of higher learning.

Teacher Training

49. Thon, U Po. Education Director opens Teacher's Training College in Sagaing. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(138)1. September 7, 1968. 130 words.

A new Teachers' Training College was opened at Sagaing yesterday. The Director of Education remarked that the new College represented the expansion of education by the State to meet the requirement for more teachers by the continuously growing number of students in the country. He exhorted the trainees to observe the discipline at the College and to prepare to go to work anywhere they might be assigned to after completing their studies.

50. More teachers being trained. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(227)1. October 17, 1968. 130 words.

More teachers are being trained and more teachers' training Colleges are being opened to cope with the increasing number of students. The number of teachers' training Colleges has been increased from five to nine and the Training Institutes from two to three. During the period from 1962 to 1968 these training institutes have trained 14,566 Primary assistant teachers and 2m331 junior assistant teachers. Formerly, there were five Teachers' Training ~~Institutes~~ Colleges at Meiktila, Bassein, Kyaukpyu, Taunggyi and Myitkyina. One more College was opened at Thegon in 1965, and one each at Prome and Sagaing this year. The Teacher Training College at Moulmein was upgraded an Institute in 1966.

51. First Teachership training for Nuns. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(351)1. December 30, 1968. 250 words.

The first primary teachers' training course for Buddhist nuns, sponsored by the All Burma Buddhist

Missions Federation, was inaugurated yesterday with 14 nuns attending. These student nuns attending the six-month course are later to officiate as instructors in other forthcoming teachers' training courses for the nuns arranged by the Federation.

Teachers' Seminar.

52. Yee, Capt Khin Maung. Teachers' Conduct must be exemplary.
--- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(271)1. Oct. 9, 1968.
300 words.

Rangoon Region 8 (Bahan) Education Supervisory Committee ~~see~~ sponsored a five-day seminar on teaching. The Chairman of the seminar remarked that the holiday period was being used to hold the seminar to work out an efficient system of imparting knowledge to the youth. Teaching method conforming to the ~~new~~ New Education System offered the best all-round education to the students. He deplores the fact that teachers did not seem to adhere to the curriculum set. He gave further advice on how to perform their work more efficiently.

53. Scholarships

- 15 win Education Minister's higher education scholarship. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(234)1. October 24, 1968.

Fifteen third- and fourth-time Luyechuns, seven of whom are girls and eight boys, who have passed the 1968 Basic education High School Examination are awarded the Education Minister's scholarships for Higher Education at the Universities and Institutes. They will each receive K 75 per month, tenable for four to seven years, according to their courses of study from November 1. The award is subject to five conditions: students must be citizens of Burma, pass examinations yearly, scholarship tenable from 5 to 7 years, attend classes regularly and be of good behaviour and only one scholarship can be accepted.

Teaching Aids

54. GDR teaching aids for Education Department. --- Rangoon.
Working Peoples' Daily. 5(264)1. October 30, 1968.
125 words.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic presented a number of visual teaching aids consisting of dissectable animal models to the Education Department. In presenting the gift, the GDR Consul-General stressed that the handing over of visual teaching aids was a friendly contribution towards the efforts made by the Revolutionary Government to bring up a highly qualified young generation to carry out and complete the tasks set out in the Burmese Way to Socialism Programme.

55. Parents.

- Than, U Pe. Complaints against indifferent parents. ---
Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(307)1. November 16, 1968.
200 words.

Principal of a State Primary School cited the examples of parents displaying an unbecoming lack of co-operation; some parents were dissatisfied with the marks their children scored in mid-term examination and refused to sign the report cards. Some parents took their children away from class during school hours. In some cases where the children have habitually been absent from class, teachers have gone to their homes to confer with the parents only to be greeted by disinterest. Quite often the parents in these cases adopted defiant attitude and told the authorities to expel the child if they so wished.

III. HIGHER EDUCATIONUniversity Coordination Seminar

56. Han, Col Hla. Is 4-examinations a year system any good? --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(287)1. October 25, 1968. 700 words.

In opening the Universities Co-ordination Seminar the Education Minister proclaimed the new universities Education system a success with minimal waste and failures. In a brief review of the new education system introduced in 1964, the Minister stated that many new vocational institutes were opened, teaching methods of arts subjects were revised to help students gain serious thinking habits and Burmese was made the medium of instruction. Textbooks in Burmese were also published and the outmoded examination system was replaced with the new. Ambitious research programmes were also laid down. Teacher-student ratio in Burma was one teacher for 15.7 students.

57. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. 'Varsities co-ordination Seminar concludes. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(236)1. October 26, 1968. 250 words.

The all Universities, Institutes and Colleges Co-ordination Seminar ended yesterday with discussions by the teachers on academic subjects, duties of teachers, teaching methods, accommodation, and new appointments. In course of discussions, the Education Secretary suggested that the teachers should try and solve the problems among themselves. On the

the method of teaching, the teachers must be taught to take interest in outside reading in addition to their lessons. He then spoke on the need for practising socialist democracy in all Universities, Institutes and Colleges.

Convocations

58. Than, U Ba. Unethical doctors will be punished. ---
Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(308)1. November 7, 1968.
350 words.

The Rector of the Institute of medicine addressed the graduates of medicine at the Convocation yesterday, saying that the knowledge of medical science they had acquired must be used to serve the country and he explained the duties of doctors. They must dedicate themselves to the service of the sick and the infirm and keep the eight solemn pledges of the Oath they had taken. He also told them to accept the guidance of the Burmese Way to Socialist Programme Party. He reminded them that they must serve one year internship in a State hospital before their registration with the Burma Medical Council. There were awarded at the Convocation 334 degrees, 8 for Diploma in Anasthesis, 12 for Preventive Medicine and Tropical Disceases.

59. Myint, Lt-Col San. Institute of Education holds fourth Convocation. --- Rangoon Guardian 13(294)1. December 25, 1968.
400 words.

The Rector told a total of 370 draduates who received their Bachelor of Education degrees that teachers bore the onerous responsibility of moulding and cultivating men, the most important factor in Socialist Revolution. Other important duties were the imparting of knowledge to all students giving them a firm belief in new outlooks and ideas and moulding them

into good citizens. He explained the aims of the new Basic Education System, how the curriculum had been developed and that teachers were on the front line of the fight to revolutionize education.

60. Hlaing, Dr. Aye. Institute of Economics holds fifth Convocation. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(298)1. December 29, 1968. 350 words.

The Rector of the Institute addressed the 385 graduates in the Convocation reminding them to work to raise the level of 'per capita' income of the country and also to stimulate their fellow workers to further their faith and their aims. He explained in great detail the practical use they could make of the subjects taught to them, such as Cost Accounting, Management Accounting, Break-even Analysis, Machine Lay-out, Work simplification, Production Management, Industrial Psychology, Industrial Relations, Inventory Control, Logistics and Programming, Operation Research, Project Analysis, National Analysis and Machine Accounting.

University Admissions

61. University Administration Office. Procedure for sending application forms for admission. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(140)1. July 23, 1968. 350 words.

The procedure for submitting applications for admission to the Universities, Colleges and Institutes opening in coming ~~in~~ November and obtaining the schedule of Marks gained by the candidates in the "A" List has been announced. The application for admission will be considered on the original schedules of marks. Details of filling up the forms and other requirements in submitting the applications are given.

62. Over 15,000 candidates apply for admission. --- Rangoon.
Guardian 13(183)1. September 2m 1968. 175 words.

Altogether ~~15,000~~ 15,054 applications were received for admission ~~to~~ to the first year classes of the Universities, Professional Institutes, and Colleges for the 1968-69 academic year. Comparatively 9,293 applicants were received last year for admission to the Institutes of Higher Learning. Some of the applications are being sent to the Security Team of the National Registration Department for checking up the nationality of the applicants and their parents. The applicants will also be vetted at the Universities Administration Office for placing the students at the Universities and Institutes according to their choice and I L A (Intelligence Level Aggregate) attainments.

63. 11,840 students to be admitted to Universities and Colleges. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily 5(269)1. October 6, 1968. 600 words.
A total of 11,840 students are to be admitted to the Universities and Institutes in November next; altogether 15,191 applied. The following are admitted.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>No. admitted.</u>
Institute of Medicine, I. Rangoon.	301
" " II. "	100
" " Mandalay.	100
Institute of Economics.	851
Rangoon Institute of Technology.	550
Institute of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Science.	100
Institute of Dentistry.	60
" " Agriculture.	200
" " Education.	400
Rangoon Arts & Science University:	
Science	1739
Arts	1651
Mandalay " " " Science	911
Arts	803
Moulmein College.	
Science	685
Arts	466

64. University Administration Office. Issues new Regulation for 1F, 2F's. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(240)1. October 30, 1968. 200 words.

A new Regulation has been announced that will give a student the chance to study for two years irrespective of the marks scored by him during the year. This does not apply to students of Professional Colleges. Students of these colleges or institutes will be given the chance to study an arts or science subject if they should fail in the first or second year classes. The new Regulation provides that a student of non-Professional College or Institute, if he should fail after two years of study, would be allowed to appear for examination as an external student.

Freshers' Day

65. Rangoon Institute of Technology. U Yone Moe exhorts freshers to be cordial in their dealings with people. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(244)1. November 3, 1968. 220 words.

The Rector gave general advice to the freshers to the Institute by saying that to become good engineers they should have good relations with the people, take active part in physical development, work hard and diligently and to depend on their own efforts for success. He suggested that students should draw up their own time-tables for personal use. He laid stress on drawing which could be considered the "language" of architects and engineers.

66. Institute of Economics. A good economist is one well versed in all subjects, not only in economics. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(244)1. November 3, 1968. 210 words.

The Rector of the Institute explained to new students the subjects and courses in Economics and told them

that a good economist is one well versed in all subjects, not only in economics. The Institute had admitted 850 students this year, 350 more than last year. He advised the new students to make themselves familiar with the nation's economy, for without that knowledge they could not regard themselves as students of economics.

67. Kha, Maung Mg. Welcome freshers. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(259)1. November 29 1968. 200 words.

The Rector of the Rangoon University of Arts & Science welcomed the new students pointing out that this was the turning point in their lives; they were in the University as adults and that, unlike in school, knowledge could be imparted through lectures assimilation of which would be their own responsibility. Success or failure would depend on themselves. There was another challenge for them, that of human relations. Over 3,400 new students had been admitted to the University which called for better student discipline, cooperation and self-control.

68. Myint. Lt.-Col San. ~~Myint~~ Institute of Education welcomes freshers. --- Guardian 13(244)1. November 30 1968. 200 words.

The Rector told the new students that the role of a teacher was an important one for the country and the teacher must be a model whose example was worth following. As future teachers they must dress and act as befitting as ~~there~~ those who would one day lead the youth of the nation and train them into worthy workers for the country. They had now left the protection of their parents and they should not act according to their own wishes but continue to be disciplined and well-behaved.

Hostel accommodation

69. New Hostels, classrooms for 'Varsity students going up. --- Rangoon. Guardian 5(222)1. October 12, 1968. 210 words.

Construction of new buildings for class-rooms and hostels, dining rooms is going ahead at the Universities, Institutes and Colleges to give accommodation to the increasing number of students being admitted for this academic year. A total of 11,841 new students has been admitted for the 1968-69 academic year, 4,742 more than the number of new students last year. Over K 700,000 is being spent for the construction of the new buildings.

70. Ministry of Education. Education Secretary explains accommodation difficulties. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(294)1. November 1, 1968. 230 words.

New hostels are being built urgently and vacant and old houses are being reconditioned to admit new students. The Education Secretary appeals to students to overcome the hostel accommodation difficulties in a fraternal spirit and bear the temporary inconveniences with patience. The influx of new students has outstripped the existing accommodation facilities. Government was eager to extend the chance of higher learning to as many individuals as possible. It had therefore decided to admit all "A" list matriculate students to the higher educational institutes this year.

Chemistry Department

71. Rangoon Arts & Science University. Chemistry Department making own glass apparatus. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(266)1. October 3, 1968. 250 words.

The Chemistry workshop is making some of the glass apparatus used in the laboratories. It had made 17

kinds of glass equipment on the models of the imported ~~kinds-of-glass-equipment-e-~~ ones. The cost of making equipment is in many cases a fraction of the imported ones. The workshop has also repaired various equipments saving about K 30,000 for the Department. The workshop has asked various institutions and Government departments not to throw away damaged or broken laboratory glass equipment but to send them to it for free repairs.

Social Geography

72. Rangoon Arts & Science University. Research in Social Geography. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(219)1.
October 9, 1968. 60 words.

Over 80 second and third year Geography major students began training for research work in Social Geography during the October vacation. They will visit the wards of Rangoon Division and interview residents of the areas as a basis for research. They will compile their findings into a report to be presented at this year's Research Congress.

Teacher Training Students

73. Institute of Education. Correspondence Course No. 2 for B.Ed. degree. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(284)10.
December 15, 1968. 125 words.

The second correspondence course leading to the Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) degree for B.A. (Ed) graduates will be held during 1969-70 academic year by the Institute of Education. 300 students will be given admission to the course and preference will be given to those with greater years of service. The course will be held from May 1969 to March 1970. Students will be required to submit a thesis as part of their final examination.

74. Myint, Lt.-Col San . Over 1,100 B.Ed. students undergo basic military training. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(265)1. November 26, 1968. 300 words.

Over 1,1000 trainees, including women, of B.Ed. classes are attending basic military training beginning yesterday. Speaking at the opening parade, the Rector said that Burma was a small country with a small population and it was the duty of every one to defend the sovereignty of the country. Therefore basic military training must be taken as a preparation to defend the country. When they had completed the course they would be able to give similar training to the pupils. The B.Ed. students will undergo one hour's training from 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. on Mondays and Fridays up to the coming February.

Students' Vacation Activities

75. University students to scale Mt. Victoria. ---Rangoon. Guardian 13(299)1. December 30, 1968. 250 words.

A 100-member expedition of the students, including women, of the Universities & Institutes of Rangoon, will scale the 10,200 feet high Mt. Victoria in the Chin special division in ~~the~~ coming March. The expedition, arranged under the practical development programme, will include a study of life and work of the people of the Division. Burma Hiking and Mountaineering Association (HMA) will lead the expedition jointly sponsored by the Youth Affairs Department of the Ministry of Education. To become eligible for taking part in the expedition, intending members must take part in the preliminary trials of 20-mile hike at an average speed of four miles an hour for men and three miles an hour for women.

76. Rangoon Institute of Technology. --- Summer Vacation practical work for students. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(292)1. December 23, 1968. 280 words.

Third year to Final year students of the Institute will go on practical training at various factories, mills, construction sites and other departments during the coming summer vacation. The practical work which will last for seven weeks aims at aiding the students in their studies and also giving them the chance to practise their theoretical knowledge and gain an understanding of the life of the workers. List of the factories, mills, and workshops to which the students are assigned is given.

77. Rangoon Arts & Science University. Summer vacation programme for Geology students. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 5(347)1. December 26, 1968. 165 words.

Over 90 fourth year students will study for 2 months prospecting ores in the east of Kyaukse and third year students will go in two groups to learn prospecting of ores for two months. Two groups of second year students will learn charting of maps in Kyaukse and Natogyi area for about one and a half month. The first year students totalling about 220 will study oil extraction for about two weeks. Each group will be accompanied by about 10 demonstrators to help the students in their studies.

78. Institute of Economics. Economic students to help RTB during holidays. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily ~~5x~~ 5(243)1. September 10, 1968. 150 words.

120 Rangoon students of the Institute are to help the Road Transport Board in the compilation of bus passenger statistic during the October holidays. From September 27 to October 4, the students will note down the number of passengers who get in or

get down at each stop along the routes run by RTB buses in Rangoon. They will be paid K. 3.15 a day while on the job.

III Miscellaneous

79. Rangoon University. Celebration of Golden Jubilee on December 1, 1970. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(122)1. October 1, 1968. 600 words.

The University of Rangoon was founded on December 1, 1920 and it will celebrate its Golden Jubilee on coming December 1, 1970. There will be exhibitions of photographs and books according to the subjects to show the progress of the University of Rangoon during the last 50 years. Professors of the various Colleges and Institutes will read research papers during the day, while entertainments will be held at night to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner. A Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee has been formed.

80. Universities Administration Office. Universities to relax expulsion rule. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(292)1. October 20, 1969. 200 words.

A rule has been released providing for the relaxation of another rule for the expulsion of students who fail to average grade 2 in an examination at the first attempt. Under the new educational system, students are normally allowed two attempts for the same examination. But students who fail badly at first attempt, average grade below 2, are expelled. This rule is now relaxed and students are allowed to attend classes two years and take two attempts at the same examination. After failing for the second time, they are allowed one more attempt as external students. The new rule also applies to students who have been expelled after the first attempt previously.

81. Indoor Stadium at Thamaing College. --- Rangoon.
Working Peoples' Daily 5(248)1. September 7, 1968.
75 words.

An indoor stadium is now under construction at Thamaing Intermediate College compound to be completed in time for the fifth South East Asian Peninsular Games to be held in Rangoon in December 1969. It will be able to accommodate over 6,000 spectators. The structure is being constructed by the PWC with the help of A I D engineers. The design was by an Italian firm of architects.

82. Directorate of Information. U S Government present 15,000 copies of American University text-books. --- Rangoon, Guardian 13(288)1. December 19, 1968. 200 words.

A gift of American University Text-books from the United States Government for the Rangoon and Mandalay Arts and Science Universities was presented by U S Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. at the Directorate of Information. The gift consisted of 15,000 copies of 165 titles which were previously selected by the Education Secretary at the request of US Embassy Public Affairs officer. In making the presentation the American Ambassador hoped that the books would be of use in furthering the country's educational objectives.

Medical Education

83. Medical Colleges. More practical work for MBBS students.
--- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(273)1.
September 4, 1968. 250 words.

Under a new scheme introduced this year Final Year Part II students of the Institutes of Medicine I and II will do more hospital work as part of their clinical training. All lectures and class room work

for the Final Year students were completed in August. From September they have been posted "en bloc" to the various hospitals as junior interns to do full time hospital duties. Thus they will complete a total of three and a half years of practical training against three years under the old system.

84. Medical students on field work. မဲမဲမဲ= Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(236)1. September 3, 1968. 200 words.

More than 200 Final Part I MBBS students of Medical Institute I began yesterday their 20-day vocational field work in 32 townships. Dividing into groups of five to ten, the students will study local health and social conditions while dispensing treatment among the sick under the direction of Civil Surgeons. Later, on return to the Medical Institute I, they will conduct discussions on their experiences and findings during their field work.

85. Burma Medical Research Council. Medical Research shows progress. --- Rangoon. G 13(264)1. November 25, 1968. 100 words.

The research projects initiated by the Burma Medical Council for 1965 - 1970 is progressing. Of the 71 research projects sanctioned for 5 years, 14 projects have been completed and 28 are being carried out. The projects are: contagious and non-contagious diseases, nutrition, environmental sanitation, indigenous medicine, dental health, mental health, physiological engineering and vital statistics.

86. M. Sc. (Physiology) course at Mandalay Medical Institute. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 5(266)1. October 3, 1968. 80 words.

Medical graduates of Rangoon and Mandalay Institutes with one year internship and one year experience

as a member of the physiology department traching staff at any one of the medical institutes may apply for admission to the course leading to the degree of M. Sc. (Physiology) to be opened at the Mandalay Medical Institute this academic year.

87. Burma Medical Council. To hold Conference. --- Rangoon, Working Peoples' Daily 5(277)1. October 15, 1968.

200 words.

The Burma Medical Research Council will hold its second conference from October 23 to 26 at the Burma Medical Research Institute, Rangoon. The Health Minister will open the conference with a speech. Papers will be read by members on the subjects of medical research. The conference will break up into four syndicates which will conduct subject-wise discussions for the three remaining days.

88. Colonel Hla Han opens 2nd Medical Research Conference --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(234)1. October 24, 1968.

400 words.

In opening the Conference, the Health Minister said that all medical practitioners must do research and strive to improve the National Health in the interest of the people and the country. He urged doctors to carry out research works as they performed their every day duties of ~~prepre~~ preventing sickness and curing illls. He recalled the formation of the Medical Research Council and the promulgation of the Medical Research Council Law. The six day conference is being attended by over 250 medical practitioners.

89. More research grant being given to research workers in medicine. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(285)1.

December 15, 1968.

160 words.

Research grant to research workers during the five-year period from 1963 to 1968 has been granted.

Research workers are working under the research projects of the Burma Medical Council and funds were allotted by the Health Ministry. The research grant has enabled more and more researchers to carry out the work of medical research. Financial assistance is given to research workers on the recommendation of a Research Grant Scrutiny Committee formed by the Burma Medical Council.

90. Kyin, U Pe. Medical researches have big role to play.
--- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(289)1.
October 27, 1968. 300 words.

In his closing speech at the second Medical Research Conference, the Health Director declared that our present medical knowledge had been obtained from other countries and we were using their medicines and equipment, but we could not go on like this for ever. He explained that ~~that~~ there were two kinds of research - original research and research aimed at further development of discoveries already made. For various reasons efforts should not be made on original research. He then gave examples of medical research going on in developing countries and also in Japan.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

91. Gemmology. Gemmology Examination Results. -- Rangoon.
Guardian 13(182)1. September 1, 1968. 250 words.

All 15 students from Burma who sat for the Annual Examinations of the Gemmological Association of Great Britain passed the preliminary examination while ten of them passed the Diploma examination. The Diploma results representing a 67 per cent pass rate compared favourably with the world-wide average for 1967 which showed a 46 per cent pass rate. The courses, ~~were~~ conducted by a UNESCO expert, commenced in December 1967 following four months intensive construction work to inaugurate a new gemmological laboratory for practical instruction, research and routine gem-testing.

92. 160,000 visit Sarpay Beikman Library. --- Rangoon.
Working Peoples' Daily 5(253)1. September 20, 1968.
175 words.

More than 160,000 readers visited the Sarpay Beikman Library which was opened in 1956. It has 23,000 volumes in Burmese and 12,000 volumes in English. It also has microfilm copies of 200 Burmese books kept at the London Museum. The Library has 9,889 members who are registered on payment of K 3 deposit.

93. Shwethway Weekly for Children. --- Rangoon. Working
Peoples' Daily 5(344)1. December 23, 1968. 125 words.

A Children's Weekly Journal, richly and colourfully illustrated and containing a wide range of literature for both instruction and entertainment is

scheduled to be published soon. It will contain articles on science, geography, and Burmese customs, beside puzzles, jokes, quizzes and brain teasers. Also to be featured are articles on health, handicraft, cartoons, sports and hobbies.

94. Burmese students and post-graduates in Patrice Lumumba Friendship University. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(266)1. November 27, 1966. 600 words.

Several Burmese students are now studying in the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University. Most of them study in the engineering departments, several in the department of agriculture and the medical departments. One of the students is a future geologist. The study-work of a number of these students is briefly summed up in the article.

State scholars

95. ~~In a Circular issued to over 200 State scholars for 1968 and 1969, the Ministry of Education instructed~~

95. Education Ministry. State scholars urged to be loyal. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(195)1. September 14, 1968. 350 words
- In a Circular issued to over 200 state scholars for 1968 and 1969, the Ministry of Education instructed them to complete their education in the shortest time possible, distinguish themselves in their studies and to be loyal to their country. The state scholars should not engage in politics or interfere in the internal affairs of the host country. They were urged not only to study their subjects but also other subjects which might be of use to the country. They were not allowed to change subjects and accept separate stipends from other foreign organisations and not to visit other countries from the host country without permission of the Education Attache or the Embassy.

96. Nyi. Dr. Nyi. Finish your studies in the minimum of time. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(247)1. September 24, 1968. 400 words.

The Education Secretary told the 200 State scholars finishing their re-orientation course to be mindful of how much their study abroad cost the country and to finish their studies as soon as possible and return to serve the country. Instructions given in the Government Circular were again explained. They were asked to take with them national dresses, articles of Burmese handiworks such as lacquare, shan bags, ivory carvings etc. Some 13 subjects were covered by the orientation course which was given to 200 State scholars who would be leaving for their place of study this year and the next.

97. 27 State scholars leave for further studies in Federal Republic of Germany. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(245)1. November 4, 1968. 350 words.

Twenty seven State scholars, all from Boards and Corporations under the Transport and Communications Ministry, left for further studies in the Federal Republic of Germany by air. The main course of study will be that relating to practical mechanics. Ten of them will be away for 22 months and the rest for about a year. Some of the subjects to be studied are: motor-car maintenance, Port administration, ~~marine~~ marine diesel engineering, airways and air field administration, agricultural meteorology, and railway and aircraft maintenance. 17 other scholars from the Burma Railways will be studying maintenance of diesel engines.

98. Burmese Linguist studies teaching method in Sydney.
--- Rangoon. Guardian 13(236)1. October 26, 1968.
150 words.

Daw Mya Mya, a lecturer from the Rangoon Teachers' Training Institute, is spending a year at the University of Sydney studying language teaching techniques ~~under~~ in the university. She is studying under the Colombo Plan and the course is being conducted at the Language Teaching Section of the Department of Education in the university. It has been designed specially for countries where English is not spoken. The University introduced the course in 1953 for Colombo Plan countries. Daw Mya Mya is particularly interested in technique and in the phonetic system.

V. EDITORIALS

99. University Education. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(184)4.
September 3rd 1968. 710 words.

The Universities and Professional Institutes were reconstructed in October 1964. Formerly the education system was called "slavish education". The new system is creating a body of intelligentsia to build a socialist state of affluence. The institutes will give training in technology and sciences. ~~There~~ There will be projects for research to contribute to the achievement of socialism. More and more students are taking up Higher Education. Number of students admitted to first year classes were 5,751 in 1964-65, 7,797 in 1965-66, 9,168 in 1966-67, 7,098 in 1967-68. Authorities will admit to the first year class for 1968-69 all those who deserve the benefit of higher education.

~~100. Admission~~

100. Admission to Higher Education. --- Rangoon, Guardian
13(218)4, October 9, 1968. 715 words.

Recently almost every matriculate who applied for admission has been admitted to the Universities and institutes. This was due to better standard of teaching and more awakening ~~xx~~ of students to excel in their studies under the new system of education. The new system aims at providing the youth with a sound basic education. The influx of more students has made it necessary to provide additional classrooms, hostels, equipment and staff. Three days ago the the pass list of nearly 12,000 students came out and the paper was undable to publish the whole list in one issue.

101. University Teachers. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(287)5. October 25, 1968. 540 words.

Next week the first batch of students who have passed through the new education system will be arriving at the universities where a new system has been introduced four years ago. Would the two systems of education fit in well? They should, because the new general education system is more advanced than before. The first classes in the universities may even have to be raised accordingly. At the recent Universities Co-ordination Seminar the Education Minister asked the meeting to consider whether the present methods of teaching could not be more effective. In fact, they are not effective because most university teachers have not been taught how to teach. Academic excellence alone is not sufficient, the teachers should be acquainted with the basic principles of teaching.

102. Technical Education. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(251)4. November 11, 1968. 700 words.

The new Education System aims at setting up more technical and vocational schools and institutes and to build a bridge between the schools and institutes of higher education. The Ministry of Education plans to open as many Technical High Schools as possible. Before Independence there were very few facilities for technical and vocational education, and students after graduation failed to get suitable appointments. After Independence, facilities for technical and vocational education were expanded. The emphasis now is to produce more and better technical personnel for mechanization of agriculture and to development of new industries.

103. Book gifts are welcome. --- Rangoon. Guardian,
13(289)4. December 20, 1968. 500 words

The United States Government's gift of 15,000 copies of American University text-books in 165 titles for use as reference in Arts and Science Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay is welcome. Educational books are invariably the product of the best intellects of a nation and so they promote goodwill between the two nations concerned. In the sphere of education, especially we are willing to learn from the East as well as the West. The books presented by the American Government would be useful in furthering Burma's educational objectives. We have a traditional belief that a gift of books is the most commendable. Several countries have presented the Education Department with educational books in languages other than English and libraries are always open to replenishment.

104. 'Varsities Co-ordination Seminar. --- Rangoon.
Guardian 13(236)4. October 26, 1968. 560 words.

The new education system launched four years ago is proving a success. Priority is given to technology and science to lead to effective vocational and professional pursuits. The average percentage of pass in the institutes of higher learning is 80 and the teacher-student ratio is 1 : 15.7 which compares favourably with that in most foreign universities. The present examination system of 4-examinations-a-year needs reconsideration. This is taxing the time and energy of the teachers. It seems that tutorial classes are failures and tutors and demonstrators constitute 62 per cent of the teaching staff.

105. Educating the Teachers. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 5(274)5. October 12, 1968. 440 words.

The need for uniformity in the curricula and in teaching methods demands that teachers be instructed in what to teach and how to teach. All teachers have not the same aptitude for teaching. For some, teaching is only a stop-gap. But for a socialist and democratic system it is imperative that there must be uniformity in teaching and in subject-matter. One rededial measure is to have frequent discussions between university teachers and school teachers and also among teachers themselves. Also there is need for 're-orientation' of teachers - their thoughts and action must be within the framework of socialism. To stimulate dedication to their work, PTAs should try expressions of appreciation for teachers who have done ~~well~~ well.

106. Our Education System. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(273)5. October 11, 1968. 420 words.

The Education Minister called on teachers, students and parents to make the new system of education a success. According to the Burmese traditional Code of Conduct for parents one of the five obligations is to give education to their children. Teachers must know their subjects and students should absorb all they are taught. The co-operation between teachers, parents and students is only part of the formula for success. Education should serve practical function. It should equip the students with knowledge for their livelihood and work for the good of their country. The new education system provides academic education as well as practical training in vocational and technical education. This system ~~is~~ therefore meets the needs of national development.

107. All-Round and well-rounded. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(221)4. October 11, 1968. 520 words.

The aim of present Basic Education System is to produce an all-round person with a well-rounded mind; the education embraces training for the students' physical, mental and spiritual well-being. The students will have both intramural and extramural training and involvement in social, economic and spiritual activities. Spiritual training is not necessarily religious training but training with reference to the Burmese Way to Socialism. Political education should be complementary to the spiritual training which includes an inculcation of patriotism. A person graduating from high school under the present system should be expected to be well fitted to assume the duties of a worker-citizen.

108. The Educational Troika. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(222)4. October 12, 1968. 610 words.

Implementation of a project is more important than formulation of it. The success of the new System of Education depends upon the co-operation and co-ordination of teachers, parents and students. For the teachers, it is their life work; Training, re-orientation and refresher courses are necessary. We must have New Teachers against Old Teachers. The students on the whole are amenable to reason, persuasion and stimulation. Rising standard of results in the Basic High School Examination indicates the increasing efforts in the performance of students. Parents also play an important part; they are the child's first teachers. Education officers have also a role to play. Co-operation with all persons concerned should make the education system a success.

109. New English Course. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(212)4.
October 1, 1968. 550 words.

The School Text-book Committee is soon publishing English Reader Book One for the fifth standard for the academic year 1969-70. The aim is to teach English in a Burmanized form with Burmese method for Burmese students to learn comprehension and correct reading and writing of English in three years. The new text-book is the result of experiments carried out by the Education Research Bureau. The success of the new method depends on the teachers and the training of teachers of English as a foreign language is necessary. Other materials are also needed such as Manuals on Methodology, supplementary materials for students, Teachers' Guides and periodicals for supplementary reading. In the last analysis, a great deal depends on the skill of the teachers for the success of the new teaching method.

110. Curriculum: A Layman's View. --- Rangoon. Guardian.
13(223)4. October 13, 1968. 550 words.

The first aim of the Basic Education is to make students know what should be known. The courses of studies in schools contain a few subjects: these call for cramming for the examination. "Knowing what should be known" must be taken to mean knowing and thinking. But the thinking part has not been given its due in teaching in schools. Less subjects should be taught, and more general knowledge should be disseminated. It has been said that emphasis on arts subjects does not detract from learning arts subjects. But the division of science and arts subject after the Middle School makes them mutually exclusive. Students become "one-sided". Students should be equipped with the basic knowledge of arts and science before ~~he~~ they leave high school. The division should come only in the university.

SPECIAL SECTION

VI. TRAINING OF JUNIOR ASSISTANT TEACHERS
FOR PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

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FOR PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

111. Phayre, Lt.Colonel A.P. Normal Schools. In: Report of the Administration of the Province of Burma for 1863-63. --- Rangoon. The Mission Press. 1863. 19-22 p.

The Province of Burma was formed in 1862 under a Chief Commissioner and Sir Arthur Phayre was appointed the Chief Commissioner. In his first Report on the Administration of Burma, Sir Arthur noted that "a satisfactory advance has been made in the several schools in British Burmah supported by missionary zeal.....". Although no specific mention of teacher training was made, two schools were mentioned : "Karen normal school at Henzada and Anglo-Vernacular normal and industrial school, Bassein".

112. Training Courses for Vernacular Teachers. In: Vernacular Education Code. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1932. p. 18-20.
Details of trained and untrained Teachers' Certificates are given:-

Trained Teachers Certificate.

Initial qualification

- (a) High School Teachers Certificate.
(b) School Teachers' "
(c) Kindergarten "
(d) Elementary Certificates:-
 "A" certificate.
 "B" "

Vernacular ~~IX~~ X.
1 year training.
Vern. IX. 1 year.
Vern. Middle School.
1 year.
Vern. VII.
Below Vern. VII.

Untrained Teachers

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Untrained Teachers' Certificate. | Vern. IX. 2years. |
| (b) " Vernacular High Sch. " | Vern. X. 2 years. |

113. Courses of Study in Normal Schools. Vernacular Certificate. Ibid p. 42-44.

Details of study in normal schools for the following Vernacular Certificates are given:-

Kindergarten Certificate for girls only; High School Teachers' Certificate; School Teachers' Certificate; and Elementary Teachers' "A" and "B" certificates.

114. Training Schools for Teachers. In: Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1917-18 to 1921-22. --- Rangoon. Government Printing, Burma. 1923. p. 38 - 44.

Raising of the initial qualifications for training as teachers for Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular training schools from 1915 was noted. The Anglo-vernacular Primary Grade Certificate was abolished and a course for graduates was initiated in the University College for Diploma in Teaching in 1922. There were 7 Anglo-vernacular schools in Burma and one Kindergarten training class for European girls. All students under training were paid a monthly stipend of Rupees 15/- per month.

115. Sein, Daw Mya. Normal Schools. In: Administration of Burma. --- Rangoon. Zabu Meitswe Pitaka Press. p. 98-99. 1938.

The Province of Burma was formed in 1862 under a Chief Commissioner. In 1867-68 there were 7 normal schools for training of teachers with 297 students.

116. The Training College for Teachers. In: University of Rangoon Handbook and Calendar for 1931-32. -- Rangoon Government Printing and Stationery. 1931. p.90-92

The Teacher Training College was incorporated as a Constituent College of the University of Rangoon and the constitution of the College was included in the Statutes of the University. The College undertook the training of High school and Middle school teachers for Anglo-vernacular schools. The U.T.T.C. (University Trained Teachers Certificate) course of 2 years was training teachers for Anglo-vernacular Middle Schools. There was also a Kindergarten Training class in the College.

117. Vocational and Professional Education. In: Annual Report of Public Instruction in Burma 1938-39. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1940 p. 24-26.

This is the last Report published under the British regime before the outbreak of the last War. It described the work of the University Teachers Training College which prepared teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Primary and Middle and High Schools. There were 13 Vernacular Normal schools in the country. A proposal had been made to establish a Central Institute for the training of Vernacular teachers to replace existing Normal schools.

118. Professional Education. In: Report on Public Instruction in Burma for 1946-47. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1954. p. 23.

The scheme for centralised training of teachers ~~was~~ was still under consideration by Government and no training classes for teachers were revived during the year, but steps were taken for holding the

holding the Teachership examination for the benefit of the failed pre-war candidates and of the teachers in service who wished to improve their professional qualifications.

119. Syllabus for Normal Schools. In: Education Calendar 1941-42. Government-P --- Rangoon. Government Press 1941. p. 134-136¹

Details of syllabus are given for Anglo-vernacular Kindergarten Certificate (girls only) - a two-year course, Vernacular Kindergarten, One-year course and Vernacular Middle School Teachership Certificate a one-year course. Initial qualifications for the various courses are: Anglo-vernacular Kindergarten - a pass by the High School Examination (English or Anglo-vernacular); Vernacular Middle School Certificate Course, Vernacular IX standard examination; This Educational Calendar is the last one published under the British, on the eve of the outbreak of the last war in 1942 in Burma.

120. Asariya. Photographic Album of Teacher Training College Activities. --- Rangoon. Directorate of Teacher Training. 1953. 68 p.

Photographic Album, prepared for the Annual Teacher Training Staff Conference, December 1953, contained photographs of activities of students under training for Primary and Middle School Teachership qualifications. These students were trained at Colleges at Rangoon and Mandalay and at Institutes at Moulmein, Bassein and Kyaukpyu.

121. Ministry of Education. Training of Teachers. ---
Rangoon. Directorate of Teacher Training. 1956.
Processed. p. 26.

A bilingual booklet describing the arrangements for the training of teachers during session 1952-53. The following courses of studies for the Teachership examinations are briefly described:

Primary Teachership Certificate:

Middle School Teachership Certificate;

High School Teachers:

(a) Bachelor of Arts (Education). B.A.(Ed).

(b) Bachelor of Education. (B.Ed.)

(c) Diploma in Education.

122. Supply of Teachers. In: Octennial Report on Education in Burma 1947-48 to 1954-55. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1956. 73 p.

In 1952 a Director of Teacher Training was appointed to organise a big drive for supply of teachers. He was to organise and develop Training Colleges and Institutes for Teachers and to initiate measures for professional In-service training through Refresher courses. The first State Training College for Teachers, under the Department of Education, was opened on 1st September 1947 to train Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular students for the new unified system of schools.

123. Projects under the charge of the Director of Teacher Training. --- Ibid p. 43-44.

The recently created Directorate of Teacher Training had produced, in less than three and a half year, the following categories of teachers:

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58

Junior Assistant Teachers, one-year course	738
Primary " " " "	2958
Emergency Training Classes for Primary Assistant Teachers(Two-month course)	3,571

Total	10, 452

124. Sagaing to have teachers' training school. --Rangoon.
Working Peoples' Daily 5(193)1. July 22, 1968.
130 words.

A teacher training school to conduct two-year courses is to be opened at Sagaing. In June this year another training school was opened at Prome, bringing the total teacher training schools in the country to eleven. The other schools are at: Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein, Taunggyi, Myitkyina, Meiktila, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu, Bassein and Thegon.

APPENDIX

1. Librarians' Seminar

2. 1968 General Education Seminar.

(This section may be detached).

(1)

APPENDIX

Information Secy opens Librarians' Seminar



Information Secretary Lt-Col Tin Tun giving his opening speech yesterday.—WPD Photo

Papers on libraries of old Burma & world libraries read on first day

(By Our Staff Reporter)

The library is the only place where a large number of people can avail themselves of a variety of good books to suit all tastes and intellects with convenience and economy.

This was pointed out by Information Secretary Lt-Col Tin Tun in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of Sarpay Beikman Management Board at the Librarians' Seminar held yesterday morning at the Sarpay Beikman premises on Prome Road.

Lt-Col Tin Tun in his opening speech said the Revolutionary Government lays great stress on giving the future leaders of Burma, namely the students, a full and extensive education while it makes every effort to remove illiteracy in the country by holding the 3-R Classes among adults. Both these undertakings by the Government have shown encouraging success, he said, and the number of literates is increasing yearly.

Literacy

Referring to figures published 1963 by the Central Statistics and Economics Department, the Information Secretary said literacy is 66 per cent in urban areas while a 53 per cent literacy is shown among the rural population. This means an average 60 per cent literates in the whole country who will want to read and if all were able to buy and do read books, over 14,900,000 books would be required.

But more likely an average person would buy at least one book every two months. To fulfill this requirement, over 89,000,000 books would have to be printed and published. This is too great an undertaking for the existing printing presses in Burma even if all were to be utilized. Besides, the costs of paper, printing ink and production charges come in staggering figures, and this is only to provide a mere six books per person per year.

The only place where a large number of people can avail themselves of a good variety of books to suit all ages, tastes and intellects is the library, said Lt-Col Tin Tun.

Hand-book

He then referred to the Hand-book for Librarians proposed for compilation at the Librarians' Seminar. This, he said, must be achieved only after many discussions among experienced librarians and should conform with existing economic conditions in the country. In addition, it should be compiled with a view to easy reference even by inexperienced volunteer librarians where the services of experienced persons cannot be obtained at some libraries.

"I have been told that the new hand-book is being compiled to be a helpful and instructive source of information which, though it omits the more intricate aspects of librarianship, still includes the fundamentals of library keeping," remarked Lt-Col Tin Tun, adding that it should therefore prove useful in all kinds of libraries, be they school, office, factory or even personal libraries.

He then concluded his speech with felicitations for success in the discussions among the librarians to be held tomorrow and Friday. Topics for discussion are occupational problems in libraries, translation into Burmese of library usages and compilation of the Burmese equivalents for the catalogue system.

Also present at the Seminar yesterday were Director of Information Lt-Col Ko Lay, Deputy Secretary of Information U Tun Tin, Deputy Secretary U Win Pe of the Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, well-known writers including U Zeya, U Htin Fatt (Maung Htin), Director of Sarpay Beikman Management Board U Htin Gyi, personages who were to present relevant papers at the Conference, and librarians.

Saya Zawgyi (U Thein Han) officiated as Chairman of the Conference with Daw Tin Aye Kyi of Sarpay Beikman acting as Master-of-Ceremonies.

Papers entitled "World Libraries" and "Libraries of Old Burma" were read respectively by Director of the

Cultural Institute U Than Htut and U Tin Oo of the International Institute of Advanced Buddhistic Studies.

Libraries of the World

After the Information Secretary's speech U Than Htut, Director of the Cultural Institute, in his paper *The Libraries of the World* traced the emergence of famous national libraries of the world.

The paper also gives accounts of public libraries, county libraries, special libraries, university libraries and subscription libraries in various countries and the different systems under which these libraries are run.

A national library, U Than Htut says, is supposed to be the biggest pool of documented knowledge in a country. Though it is generally true that only one national library exists in a country, there are exceptions in which more than one national library may exist in a country, like Britain which has three, *viz* The British Museum Library, the National Library of Scotland and the National Library of Wales. National libraries collect in as many languages as possible the manuscripts, incunabula, printed books, periodicals, government decrees, orders, charters, maps, prints, musical scores, microfilms. Some

national libraries collect coins and seals like the French National Library, filmreels, records, photographs and posters like the US Library of Congress, and iconography like the Lenin State Library of the Soviet Union. Under the Copy Right Act national libraries are entitled to receive one to four copies of each publication from publishers.

Scores of Burmese literary manuscripts and printed publications are on the shelves of many libraries in the world. The British Museum Library has numbers of *Myanma Thandato Sint Daily* of 1870, a copy of U Ponnya's play *Vijayabahu Prince* published in 1872, Saya Thin's *Taydat Exchanged Between A Young Man and A Young Woman* published in 1886, Maung Phu Nyo's 1887 *Boat Song And Drum Song* and Saya Lun's 1910 *Nga Byat Wi Story*.

The Yale University Library also boasts a rich collection of Burmese books containing more than 4,000 titles. The collection includes volumes on history, administration and *dhammathats* and works of old and contemporary creative writers in addition to prewar numbers of *The Sun Daily*, *Nagani Magazine*, and *Gen's Latha Magazine* and post-war numbers of *Shumana*, *Thamashan* and various other periodicals. The India Office Library of the British Commonwealth Relations Office in London has 2,325 Burmese books and a score of Mon-Khmer and Mon writings.

U Than Htut went on to describe the emergence of public libraries, which cater to the need of general readers. The Public Libraries Bill was passed by the British Parliament in 1850. Different States in the US promulgated the bill in the successive years beginning with the New Hampshire in 1833. By 1887 the bill was enacted in 20 states.

The public libraries meant for the general public departmentalise the collection subjectwise, and keep the books in open shelves to enable the readers go about browsing before they make their choice. The public libraries have a lending department, reference department, periodicals department and a children's library.

Libraries of old Burma

U Tin Oo of International Institute of Advanced Buddhistic Studies read a paper on Ancient Burmese Libraries.

Pointing out that libraries or Pitakataiks were in existence in Burma as far back as the time of King Anawrahta, U Tin Oo went on to enumerate the well-known Pitakataiks which had existed in Burma since Anawrahta of Pagan through the ages.

U Tin Oo said that though there were no mention of libraries or Pitakataiks up till the reign of King Bodawpaya in the records, this is no proof at all that there were no such institutions. As Burmese literature thrived, it can safely be assumed that there were such institutions where literature would have been stored.

U Tin Oo drew attention to the fact that British Ambassador Michael Symes had written in his diary about Bodawpaya's library.

King Mindon also had a fairly large library of works on religion, medicine, astrology, law, poetry, prose and history. In addition King Mindon had 729 marble slabs inscribed with the text of the Tripitakas. The slabs five feet high, three feet wide and six

inches deep were systematically kept in an area covering 13 acres.

Prince Nyaungyan also had a library. A catalogue of books, and parabaiks (parchment writings) which used to be in his library can now be seen in the Oriental Department of the British Museum at London.

King Thibaw inherited his father King Mindon's library but when he was dethroned in 1247 B.E. the library fell apart.

The British Consul at Mandalay divided the library into three. He sent one part consisting of printed books and palm leaf writings to the Bernard Library at Rangoon. Some books and palm leaf writings were given to the King of Thailand as a present. The rest were sent to the library in the office of the Secretary of State for India, London. Prof V Fausboll who had to prepare a catalogue of these books and palm leaf writings said there were a total of 1,150 palm leaf writings.

According to Pagan Wundauk U Tin, over 40 bullock cart loads of parabaiks were sent to the Commissioner's Office, Secretariat, Rangoon.

Private libraries

Besides the royal libraries, there were also libraries kept by private individuals. The best known were Kinwun Mingyi's library and Pagan Wundauk U Tin's library.

Kinwun Mingyi's library was situated in the Secretariat opposite Sparks Street (Bo Aung Gyaw Street). It had ten almirahs of palm leaf writings, including Kinwun Mingyi's manuscripts.

Just before the Second World War, it was transferred to the Rangoon Corporation building. The parabaiks and palm leaf writings survived the war. They can now be seen at the National Library.

Pagan Wundauk U Tin had served both Mindon and Thibaw. About ten years before the Second World War, he presented to the British Government five almirahs of palm leaf and parchment writings. They were kept together with the writings from Kinwun Mingyi's library. Only 173 parchment works now survive.

U Po Thi, a retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner from Thaton, also collected works on history of the Pitakas and works dealing with Buddhism at a cost of K 100,000. He bought old palm leaf and parchment writings or collected copies of those which could not be bought.

He built a library at the foot of Myathabaik Hill in Thaton and kept these works there. The library had 1,245 palm leaf writings and about 1,500 books.

Monastic libraries

In the turmoil following the British annexation of Upper Burma in 1885, the royal library was dismembered and valuable administrative and judicial records and works of literature were lost, but the monastic libraries were preserved.

These monastic libraries were set up on the models of the royal library. The monasteries in those days were seats of learning. All the notable names in Burmese literature were products of monasteries. Writings on palm leaves or parchments were only done at the monasteries. In a sense the monasteries, besides being centres of learning, were "publishing" houses, to use a modern term, the paper said.

Taungkwin Sasanapaing Sayadaw Pitakataik, at Mandalay and Mingun U Pohnyagyi Taung-Pitakataik which were founded in the days of the Burmese kings were most well known among the monastic libraries.

The Chaukhtutkyi Payagyitaik Pitakataik, in Bahan, founded in 1293 BE (1921) has a systematic library. The library collects only books, palm leaf and parchment writings presented to it. The library has in its catalogue four palm leaf writings said to be about 1,000 years old.

The paper also dealt with the history of the Bernard Library, which was founded by Commissioner Sir Charles Bernard on February 21, 1883, before the Annexation of Upper Burma.

This library existed for 69 years as a public library.

The paper then dealt with libraries founded before the First World War which are still in existence. One is the Zedi-yingana Pariyatti Association Library founded in 1270 BE (1909). The books kept in over 80 almirahs are valued at about K 400,000. In 1294 BE (1933) a library building was constructed at a cost of over K 300,000.

Young men's organisations such as YMBA came into being in about 1910 and most of them have libraries of their own. From about 1935, the library movement gained momentum. Government gave annual contributions to about 140 libraries.

From about 1930, village libraries were started under the sponsorship of Young Men's Improvement Society and other organisations, but the lives of the libraries were cut short by the Second World War concludes the paper.

The Working Peoples Daily 5(258) 1 Sept. 25, 1968.

Libraries play vital role in literacy campaign

Paper on present-day libraries reveals magnitude of library movement in Burma

Many who have been to school in rural areas revert to the status of virtual illiterates after some years merely because they have no easy access to books and newspapers; and libraries are the most effective and convenient means of making available reading material for the people.

This was one of the points made by Daw Tin Aye Kyi of the Sarpay Beikman Library yesterday at the second day session of the Librarians' Seminar in her paper on Contemporary Libraries of Burma.

Among other interesting facts revealed by Daw Tin Aye Kyi were that the Central Universities Library has the largest collection of books, the Sarpay Beikman lends the largest number of books and that the Mandalay University Library gets the biggest grant for the purchase of books among all the libraries in Burma.

Daw Tin Aye Kyi deplores what she calls the *dissipation of education* of early school drop-outs especially in the rural areas who having no easy access to books and newspapers forget what they had learnt at the school and eventually return to the status of virtual illiterates. They make a good part of the illiterate people who account for 47 per cent of the whole population. Libraries, she says, are the cheapest and most effective means of making available reading material to the people, who could not afford books of their own.

Among the contemporary libraries

in Burma, Daw Tin Aye Kyi enumerates one National Library, 15 university libraries, 203 school libraries (313 more awaiting registration) and a number of public libraries (Sarpay Beikman, University of Buddhistic Learning, Information Reading Rooms) and special libraries.

The National Library, now housed in the Rangoon Municipal Corporation premises, was opened in 1952 taking over collections from the Bernard Library. After shifting places from the Municipal Corporation, the seat of the former Bernard Library, to the Jubilee Hall, thence to No 166, Pansodan, it returned to the southern wing of the Municipal Corporation building in 1965. It stopped lending out since 1962.

The Bernard Library

The Bernard Library was founded in 1883 as a public library. In 1920s it acquired Kinwun Mingyi and Pagan Wundauk U Tin's collections. By 1942 it had 20,305 printed volumes and 7,500 sets of palm leaves and parabaiks. The library lost 14,000 volumes of printed books in World

War II but saved all palm leaves and parabaiks. It re-opened in 1948 and was taken over by the National Museum four years later under the Ministry of Culture.

The National Library has a rich collection of late 19th century and early 20th century publications about Burma inherited from the Bernard. It receives copies of publications from local publishers under the Copy Right Act. It has 28,000 volumes in Burmese and 10,000 volumes in English arranged under the classified catalogue, Dewey decimal classification and subject index systems. It was granted K 6,000 in 1967-68 for purchase of new books.

The National Library has a general, periodicals, and manuscripts reading rooms. It has made microfilm copies of 20 rare books.

University libraries

The paper enumerates the university libraries; the Central Universities Library, the RIT Library, one library each at the two Medical Institutes in Rangoon and one in Mandalay, Economics Institute Library, the Education Institute Library, Mandalay University Library, Workers College Library and one library each at district intermediate colleges (Bassein, Moulmein, Taunggyi, Magwe, Myitkyina and Kyaukpau).

The paper traces the history of seven University libraries, viz, the Central Universities Library, the libraries at the Institutes of Economics, Education, Medicine (three) and Mandalay University.

Largest collection

The Central Universities Library was founded in 1929 as the University Library. It lost many volumes in the war and was reopened in 1946. Its collection contains writings in Tibetan and Siamese languages. Renamed the Central Universities Library under the new education system, it now has the biggest collection of books in the country (80,900 in different languages). It lends to students, researchers and faculty members. Over 28,000 volumes were lent in the 1966-67 academic year.

Mandalay University Library was founded in 1947 and now has 10,000 volumes in Burmese, 50,000 in English and 1,000 manuscripts. It was allowed over K 100,000 yearly for purchase of books—the largest sum allowed to a library in the country.

Libraries at the other institutes were begun as faculty or department libraries when they were under the Rangoon University. They cater mainly to students and faculty members.

School libraries

There are a total of 606 school libraries in the whole country (142 in Rangoon) which have applied for registration. Only 293 have been granted registration (123 in Rangoon) so far. They are financed by library funds collected yearly from students. It comes to about K 3 each a year from high school students and K 2 each a year from middle school students. Management of school libraries leaves a good deal to be desired as teachers with no special training in librarianship are assigned to look after them.

Biggest lender

The Sarpay Beikman Library is the foremost public library in the country. It lent 100,173 books in 1966-67, the highest number to be lent by a single library in a year. It has 23,000 Burmese books and 12,000 English books (mostly about Burma).

It was opened in 1956 to balance the foreign influence of the USIS, the British Council and the Rama Krishna Mission libraries which had been catering to the public since 1948.

It boasts microfilm copies of 200 old Burmese books from the British Museum Library. It has also micro-filmed all the numbers of the Burma Research Society Journal since the journal was first published in 1911 up to 1938. It has 9,565 registered members.

Info dept libraries

The Information Department opened reading rooms under the charge of public relation officers in 33 towns and Rangoon. Later the number was increased to 38.

Beginning early 1966, the reading rooms were raised to the status of libraries, after conducting three librarianship courses for information officers.

Out of 75 reading rooms opened in the whole country, 70 were converted into libraries during 1966 and 1967.

Central distribution system has been adopted for the supply of books to these libraries. That is, all books for the libraries are bought by the Information Department which receives K 100,000 each year for the purpose. After disbursing appropriate amount of money to reading rooms for purchase of newspapers and periodicals, the remaining sum is used for buying books.

Any one who has registered his name

can borrow books from the Information Department library. Registration is made with the recommendation of the local SAC and on payment of K 1 as surety money, a book loan card is issued to him. He may borrow one book at a time.

The average number of books kept in libraries in different parts of the country is somewhere between 400 and 600. The libraries in Insein, Pegu and Pyapon have over 700 each and the library in the Information Department, Rangoon, has nearly 1,000. The libraries in Pyapon, Pyinmana, Sagaing, Bassein, Tavoy, Katha, Myinma, Monywa, Yamethin, Kalewa, Kyaiklat and Magwe lent out over 10,000 books each during 1967.

The libraries in Mandalay, Myanaung, Pegu, Nyaung-U, Henzada, Manbin and Insein loaned between 70,000 and 10,000 books in that year. Over 20 libraries loaned between 4,000 and 7,000 books while three libraries (Kyaukpyu, Hkamti and Gangaw) loaned less 1,000 books. The rest loaned between 1,000 and 4,000.

The library with the largest number of registered members was Myingyan with over 1,100 and the second largest was Pyapon with nearly 800.

Few children's libraries

There is a rapidly growing number of child readers but the number of libraries opened especially for children is few. The Sarpay Beikman opened a children's library in 1956 but it was closed in 1959. In Rangoon, the Information Department children's library started in 1954 and is continuing its work, but no children's libraries can yet be opened in the townships. The children's library in Rangoon has over 7,000 books and is lending over 1,700 books every year. It has over 2,000 members.

Cultural dept libraries

The libraries opened by the Ministry of Culture in Mandalay, Moulmein, Bassein and Kyaukpyu are also doing the work in public libraries.

The Cultural Ministry library at Mandalay opened under the name of "National Library and Museum" is situated at the corner of 24th and 80th Streets. It was started on May 6, 1955 by the Cultural Council and was taken over by the Cultural Beikman in 1963 and the word "National" was dropped from the name.

The paper also dealt with special libraries which keep books on one particular subject or which have been opened for the use of a group of people or an organisation or a department; the Sarpay Beikman Reference library, the BSPP library and the Defence Services Historical Research Institute library are among them.

The Working Peoples' Daily 5(259)1.

September 26, 1968.

1968 General Education Seminar opens

Syndicates discuss various aspects of General Education

Education Minister Colonel Hla Han opened the 1968 General Education Seminar yesterday at the Central Hall of the Mandalay Arts and Science University.

Education Minister Col Hla Han delivered the inaugural address (*reported separately*), which was followed by the Report of the General Education Council read by the Council's Joint Secretary and Assistant Director of Education U Than Maung. The Report dealt exhaustively with the various aspects of general education system, ranging from classroom conditions to aims of the General Education System.

Towards end of the morning session of the Seminar, the Education Minister opened the General Education Seminar Exhibition.

When the Seminar resumed in the afternoon, discussions were held in the Ava Hall by guests and observers including such well-known educationists as U Ba and Dr Mg Phyu, RASU Physics Professor U San Tha Aung, PPF Director U Thein Zaw, Kachin State Council Member U Tun Yin, MASU Professor Dr Than Tun, and others. Subjects of discussions included teaching and examinations.

Then the delegates to the Seminar, divided into four discussion syndicates, discussed (i) implementation of the new general education system (ii) curriculum (iii) teachers' training and (iv) educational development and youth organization.

In the evening, the Education Minister gave a dinner party in honour of the delegates and guests to the Seminar.

On the Panel of Chairmen at the Seminar were the Vice Chairman of the General Education Council and Director of Education U Po Thon, Chin Affairs Council Chairman U Hsan Ko Lian, Shan State Council Chairman U Tun Aye, Kawthoolei Affairs Council Member P'doh Ba Tun, Kachin State Council Member U Tun Yin and Kyah State Council Member U Bu Rai, Deputy Director of Education U Aye Maung who is the General Education Council Secretary acted as Master of Ceremonies.

Among the 600 persons attending the Seminar were Commander of North-West Command Col Sein Mya, Deputy Commander Col Vam Kulh, BSPP Sub-division 1 Vice Chairman Lt-Col Mya Maung, General Education Seminar Organising Committee Chairman Dr Nyi Nyi and Committee members, representatives of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, University professors, Inspectors of Schools, Divisional Education Supervision Committee members, education officers and specially invited guests.

Working Peoples' Daily 5(272)1. October 10, 1968.

New education system's aims reiterated

Col Hla Han calls for concerted education effort

Education Minister Colonel Hla Han saying that steps are being taken to declare primary education compulsory, called upon students, teachers, parents to make the new system of education a success.

About the emergence of the General Education System, he recounted that the system was born out of the Burmese Way to Socialism Programme, in which the general principles of education to fill the needs of a socialist society were laid down. Education seminars held in Mandalay in 1964 and in Rangoon in 1965 made further contributions towards the birth of the system. In August 1966, the Revolutionary Council promulgated the General Education Law and introduced the system in the schools all over the country in May-June, 1967.

Value of Arts

Education Minister Col Hla Han underscored the importance of the arts subjects as being instrumental to enriching the thoughts of man, enhancing his mental and physical well-being and maintaining the continued process of civilisation.

He said the Revolutionary Council's emphasis on science in education in its declaration of policy has been often misconstrued as a hint discouraging the arts. In fact the emphasis was meant only to bring out more scientists and technicians to give impetus to the country's economic development, and not to downgrade the role of the arts subjects in the over-all advancement. No country, he said, can be judged an advanced country unless the economic, social and cultural aspects of life achieve balanced development. Scholars in arts can enrich the thoughts and the cultural attainments, which are an essential factor for the mental and physical well-being of the people. It follows that artists are as much in demand as are the scientists and technicians in the country.

General education

Elaborating further on education, the Minister said the term 'General Education' was interpreted by some to mean basic learning of three-R level, while others take it to mean the preparatory level for joining the higher educational institutions. Both interpretations are incomplete.

The General Education, he explained, is planned to provide elementary learning that every citizen needs to guide himself in his basic needs and also to provide him with an adequate foundation for pursuance of higher learning. The General Education thus has two stages, the one ending in the eighth standard and the other in the tenth standard. After the second stage, a student may start earning a livelihood or start on the road to higher learning. The end of the General Education course is a cross-roads, at which a student must be adequately equipped either to earn or to learn further.

He said measures are being taken to declare primary education compulsory, and eventually the compulsory level may be raised to the middle school grade.

The Minister then explained that another underlying principle of the General Education System, viz the

all-round development, is meant to encourage a balanced achievement in physical, moral ideological and cultural attainments of each citizen besides his academic studies. A student must be taught to appreciate what is happening around him and in other countries. He must be encouraged to excel in sports, learn to love the country

and the cause of socialism, develop a love for work and collective endeavours and appreciate the alien cultures and understand to value one's own cultural heritage.

Three cornerstones

He reaffirmed the place of parents, teachers and the students as the three cornerstones of education. A solid triangular relationship among the three cornerstones promises a smooth development in education, he said.

For parents, entrusting their children in the care of teachers is not enough, the Minister pointed out. As the old Burmese saying goes, the parents are responsible to 'forbid unwholesome conduct, encourage good behaviour, provide for education, give a start for livelihood and arrange an honourable marriage' for their children. Of the five, the first four obligations emphasise education. Even the fourth obligation stresses the need for giving the offspring an educational footing as a 'start' for life.

The Minister also called on parents to take an active interest in the parent-teacher associations.

The students

The students on their part must respond the good intentions of their parents and teachers by learning seriously to assume the responsibilities of the country, he said. Students are permitted to stay in the school two years to take the same examination twice, and two more attempts are allowed in the Youth Affairs schools. Exceeding this limit is a waste for the student as well as for the country. Education is like a river, in which the vessels must move along the flow of the river in a regular way. If vessels are to move in a haphazard manner and stop where they wish, the navigational route will be blocked and the smooth flow of the river traffic will be disrupted. Students must move in the course of their learning as regularly as the vessels in the river. Mobility in

Education Seminar:

(x)

education must not be disturbed by repeated failures. The Government, of course, has arrangements to divert failed students to the channels of vocational training, he said.

The third and most important cornerstone in the triangle, he went on, is the teachers. They must be equipped with a sound knowledge of the subject matter and a sound conviction in their profession. Teachers must command respect from pupils by showing a deep knowledge of what they are teaching. They must

keep in touch with the developments of their specialised subjects. They must be at the same time willing to sacrifice for the country. Teaching their pupils to be patriotic would not be effective unless the teachers themselves seriously love their country and are prepared to demonstrate their patriotism.

Education officers

The Minister deplored the inability of certain education officers to inspect the schools as a result of administrative responsibilities. It is known that education officers usually inquire only the attendance and school fee receipts on their inspection rounds. Some of them are said to be ill-informed about the syllabus. Both in the socialist and capitalist nations school inspection is given an important place in the education system. Education officers should also revise their attitude. They should feel more concerned with the improvement of teaching methods than with fault-finding. They must thus possess up-to-date information about the subjects they inspect, a correct approach and an initiative.

He invited the delegates to forward their suggestions in a common effort to find solutions for the success of the new education system.

discussed extra-curricular activities, parent and teacher associations, funds drive for PTAs and prudent use of PTA funds. Speakers underscored the undesirability of extra-curricular programmes independent of classroom subjects. Teachers were advised to familiarise their pupils with the *Luyechun* scheme. On volunteer service programmes the speakers discussed the problem of co-ordinating the arrangements with departments. Points on the selection of student volunteers and participation of teachers in the volunteer service programmes were also discussed.

Members of State Councils, education officers, members of education supervision committees, faculty members of higher educational institutes, Youth Affairs organisers, officials from the Party Headquarters and observers took part in the discussions.

The second day session of the Seminar concluded at 5 pm.—NAB

General Education Seminar winds up

The role of teachers emphasised

"The new education system concerns all and benefits all," declared Education Minister Col Hla Han in his concluding remarks on the last day of the General Education Seminar at the Mandalay University yesterday.

The seminar provided the suggestions for the successful implementation of the new education system, but it would be necessary to translate them into action, he said.

The new education system was formulated and implemented on the results of the 1964 General Education Seminar and the 1965 Teachers' Training Colleges Seminar but a more comprehensive view was taken at the present seminar, he said.

He thanked the Division and District Education Supervision Committees for their good work.

He pointed out the need for adoption of socialist democratic principles for the achievement of the aims and objects of the general education system. The Education Supervision Committees should seek the co-operation of parents and the working people in the implementation of the system.

Regarding examinations, he said the solution depended primarily on the teachers. If they discharged their responsibilities to the full, the situation would improve gradually.

He announced that there would be a greater diversification of educational opportunities in future and here also, the responsibilities of the teachers were great for giving proper guidance to the students.

Revealing that there were plans for producing more teachers, and creating better professional prospects for them, he asked the teachers to shoulder the additional responsibility of producing supplementary teachers for students.

In the afternoon session, the four discussion groups presented their reports. The report for Group 1 on effective implementation of the General Education System was submitted by Major Nyun Maung, OSD, Education Ministry; the report for Group 2 on school syllabus was presented by Rector Dr Maung Maung Kha of Rangoon University; the report for Group 3 on training of teachers was submitted by Rector Lt-Col San Myint of Institute of Education; and the report for Group 4 on practical education development and youth organisation was presented by Major Pe Thein, OSD, Youth Affairs Department.

In the morning session, Prof Dr K Mya Yi of Education Institute gave a lecture on school syllabus and Prof Dr Chit Swe of Rangoon University on the teaching of science subjects and mathematics in the Soviet Union.—NAB

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS - BURMA.

TT 69 - 51051

Period: January - April 1969

Compiled by Dr. U Ba, Rangoon, for

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS . BURMA.

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TT69-51051

January - April 1969

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS. BURMA.

3

I. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

1. Expenditure on Education has doubled. --- Rangoon.
Working Peoples Daily 6(33)1. February 3, 1969. 120 words.

Expenditure in Education has been doubled under the Revolutionary Government as shown in the following Table:

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Total allotment, in kyats crores.</u>	<u>Expenditure on general Education, kyats crores.</u>
1961-62	14	12
1962-63	16	14
1963-64	15	13
1964-65	16	13
1965-66	~~16~~ 31	~~13~~ 16
1966-67	~~31~~ 21	~~16~~ 17
1967-68	27	21

2. Education spends K 6-M on Science apparatuses in 6 years from 1962.--- Guardian 14(35)1. March 31, 1969.
150 words.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Expenditure Kyat.</u>
1962-63	197,700
1963-64	384,050
1964-65	1,030,230
1965-66	1,206,772
1966-67	2,055,330
1967-68	1,138,110

3. Education Department spends over K 5.1 million on Science Chemicals in 6 years. --- Rangoon, Guardian 14(12)1 March 7, 1969. 100 words.

EDUCATION ABSTRACTS. BURMA.

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Money spent on Science Chemicals for Science study:

1961-62	...	K 90,000
1962-63	...	126,100
1963-64	...	311,200
1964-65	...	925,000
1965-66	...	1,014,272
1966-67	...	1,685,930
~~1968-69~~ 1967-68	...	1,088,110

4. General Education Statistics compiled for Rangoon ---
Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(6)1. January 7, 1969
150 words.

<u>No. of State Schools.</u>	<u>No. of Teachers.</u>	<u>No. of Students.</u>
High schools. 80	1,500	41,345
Middle " 77	2,020	84,733
Primary " 354	5,291	278,680

Rangoon Division has 357,589 households and a population of 1,700,213.

5. Rangoon population exceeds 1.7 million. --- Rangoon.
Guardian 13(346)1. February 17, 1969. 90 words.

Rangoon Division has a population of over 1.7 million
and the number of schools has also increased:-

89 High Schools,
76 Middle Schools,
356 Primary Schools.

521

----- This works out at one high school for
19,104 persons, one middle school for 22,370 and
one primary school for 4,776 persons.

6. Health Education progress in Chin Special Division
--- Rangoon. Guardian 14(23)1. March 18, 1969. 150 words.

EDUCATION ABSTRACTS. BURMA.

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A total of over K 4,000,000 was spent for promoting Education and K 1m300,000 on public health. The number of State schools has increased as follows:-

Primary schools.	1962-63.	336.	1967-68.	423.
Middle	"	"	26	2
High	"	"	7	8.

7. More schools and hospitals opened in States. ---

Rangoon. Guardian 13(319)1. January 20, 1969. 180 words.

For educational development and better health of racial groups additional schools have been opened in the Divisions and States:-

Schools during 1961-62 to 1967-68

	Additional	Total.	Additional teachers
High schools	14	57	247
Middle "	66	192	338
High "	602	2042	1226

In the States, there are now 78 hospitals with 3,704 beds; 191 doctors and 869 nurses and midwives.

8. Health and Education Progress in Kachin State in

6 years. Guardian 14(29)1. March 24, 1969. 200 words.

<u>Schools in 1962.</u>	<u>Additional</u>	<u>Additional teachers</u>
Primary schools 325	26)	
Middle " 23	3)	38
High " 9	3)	

No. of students has been increased by 39,646 to 83,247. The State could spend three and a half million kyat for Education.

9. Nation has produced 1,864 engineers since 1924. ---

Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(18)1. January 19, 1969. 280 words.

170 engineers passed out this year from the Rangoon Institute of Technology on January 1969:

EDUCATION ABSTRACTS: BURMA.

6

Chemical Engineering	17
Civil "	41
Electrical " (Communications)	7
" " (Power)	15
Mechanical "	40
Agriculture "	25
Petroleum "	5

	170

The number of engineers produced since 1924 is 1,864.

10. Han, U Thi. 0.2 pc of national income spent in research.
--- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(28)1. January
29, 1969. 720 words.

Addressing the opening session of the Research Seminar in Rangoon, the Research Policy Direction Board Chairman said that "the country is spending 0.2 percent of the income from national production on research projects every year. Compared with technologically advanced countries the sum may appear meagre: on considering the resources of our country the amount is considerable".

11. Effective implementation of New Basic Education envisaged. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(306)1. January
7, 1969. 220 words.

Vital Educational Statistics for Rangoon Division for 1968-69 academic year:

357,589 families with a total population of 1,700,213, of whom 404,768 are of school going age.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>students</u>	<u>teachers</u>
89 High schools	41,345	1,500
77 Middle schools	84,743	2,020
354 Primary schools	278,680	5,291

12. 40,356 students studying at seats of higher learning during 1968-69. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(314)1. January 15, 1969. 180 words.

Number of students in the Universities, Institutes and Colleges:

1961-62.	15,237.	<u>Budget allotment.</u>
1962-63		
1964-65	20,150	1961-62. Over K 40 million.
1965-66	25,047	
1966-67	29,423	
1967-68	32,039	1967-68. Over 40 million.

Cost of teaching a student:-

One agriculturist	..	K	7,057,67
One Arts or Science graduate	..		6,187.13
One Doctor	..		10,240.10
One engineer	..		8,889.4

13. Burma. Statistics of students and teachers. In: Achaykhan Fyinnayay Atweakyone Aseeyin Khan sar. (Burmese). Report on the Experiences in the implementation of Basic education.--- Rangoon. Education Department. 1968. p. 53.

For the year 1967-68.

<u>Departments</u>	<u>No. of students.</u>	<u>No. of teachers.</u>
Primary	2,791,190	50,449
Middle	488,648	9,791
High	97,651	5,530

II. PRIMARY EDUCATION

14. Rangoon collects figures of children reaching school-going age. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(333)1. February 3, 1969. 200 words.

To enable educational authorities to plan for expansion of schools to admit new students in 1969-'70 statistics are being collected in Rangoon Division on the number of children who will reach school-going age in 1969-'70. Children completing five years of age on June 1, 1969 will be admitted to school in 1969-'70. Rangoon Division with a population of over 1.7 million has over 405,000 students in all grades of schools during the 1968-1969 academic year.

15. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. Compulsory primary education may be introduced in 1975. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(26)1. January 27, 1969. 270 words.

Speaking to teachers at a demonstration of the three methods of teaching Burmese, the Education Secretary mentioned that the successes so far witnessed in the above experimental methods are paving the way for the introduction of compulsory primary education on a nationwide scale in 1975.

16. 4th standard questions must be objective. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(54)1. February 25, 1969. 120 words.

After examining 4,150 questions set at 273 schools in the Rangoon Division for tests during 1968-69 academic year, the Education Supervision Committee of Rangoon Division found seven main weaknesses in the questions which were either

"too high" or "too low". A tendency of the examiners was "to show off their intelligence". The Committee has directed the fourth standard examination Boards to set appropriate and objective question papers.

17. Balanced time-table for teaching languages in States.
--- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(48)1. February 19, 1969. 280 words.

The Education Department has enforced a carefully adjusted curriculum for primary schools in the hills areas to ensure a balanced elementary proficiency in the local languages and Burmese at the same time. The nationalities languages are taught up to the second standard while Burmese is taught at the same time. The local language is taught five periods in the primary classes with 10 periods of Burmese per week. The teaching of Burmese in the States is dropped after the second standard but increased periods are given in the higher classes.

18. To standardize types of 4th standard questions. ---
Rangoon. Guardian 13(348)1. February 19, 1969. 160 words.

A Committee of School Heads and Deputy Inspectors of Schools has carried out intensive research to standardize the types of questions to be set for the forthcoming fourth standard examination. The Committee has studied 8,322 questions contained in Burmese, Mathematics and Social Science question papers set for school tests. The aim of the research is to get rid of defects and shortcomings in the selection of questions. All teachers have been asked to make use of the results of the research in setting questions.

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION - Technical & Vocational.

19. Han, Col Hla. 11th Standard to be added to high school.
 --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(101)14
 April 15, 1969. 200 words.

The Education Minister disclosed that compulsory primary education will be introduced in 1975 to be followed by compulsory middle school education later. He also said that the high school will be extended by one more year with the addition of 11th standard to keep the students abreast with the progress in education.

Teaching Methods

20. Discussion course opens for method of teaching English Reader for 1969-70. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(55)1.
 April 22, 1969. 400 words

Over 147 teachers of English from different parts of the country are attending the six day Discussion Course. The New English Reader was to be used in the fifth standard from the 1969-70 academic year. In Burma, English is being taught 7 periods a week but in the Republic of Korea and Japan from the seventh standard; in Thailand from the fifth; in India from the sixth. Generally they devote only three to five periods a week. The new method and the Reader was discussed at the meeting.

21. M, Na. On Teaching English. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(43)5. February 14, 1969. 810 words.
 Under the new educational system, the teaching of English is divided into three stages (1) students

who leave high schools are expected to be able to read and speak English; (2) Graduates of the Universities should be able to read widely and understand articles related to their subjects, (3) Post-graduates should be able to write articles on their subjects in fluent English. In teaching with the "immersion method" of devoting many hours to the subject is desirable for greater success in schools, teachers of English should be trained in the University and the Training Institutes by Englishmen. The emphasis should not be on literature or the culture of the people but on English language alone.

22. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. Calls for avoiding the two extremes in the matter of teaching English in the country. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(58)11. April 25, 1969. 320 words.

Addressing the teachers of English in Rangoon, the Education Secretary said that learning of English was not to acquaint ourselves with the thoughts of the English people but to use it as a tool in exploring the world's treasures of science, art and other skills. He called for avoiding of two extremes ~~of~~ in teaching English - that is, dropping the teaching of English altogether and teaching it right from the Kindergarten class. Students should be able to comprehend everyday English and read books written in simple English after learning it for six years from the fifth standard.

Science

23. Science Teachers' Refresher Courses --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(30)1. March 25, 1969. 250 words.

Science Teachers' Refresher Courses for science teachers began yesterday in Rangoon, Mandalay and other towns. The three week courses are being attended by 767 teachers. At the opening day many

speakers stressed the importance of science and Burma had to catch up with the progress and lead other developing countries in scientific progress. The annual refresher course was intended for science teachers to keep them abreast with the latest developments in science.

P.T. Instructors

24. Refresher course for P.T. instructors. --- Rangoon.

Working Peoples' Daily 6(88)1. April 2, 1969. 220 words.

The refresher course for Physical Training Instructors was held in Rangoon yesterday attended by 435 men and 65 women instructors. The course would last till May 8. Basic military training session would be held in the mornings and physical education classes, sports and games in the afternoon. The Course aimed at introducing basic militia training at schools.

Burmese

25. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. Importance of teaching Burmese effectively --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(18)1. January 19, 1969. 280 words.

The Education Secretary remarked that though Burmese had been declared the official language, its effective use as medium of official communication had not been given due prominence. He was speaking at the monthly discussion of phonetic method of teaching Burmese. Statistics showed that 75 or 80 per cent of children dropped out before completing three years. Under the new method children were learning happily. The use of teaching aids helped children to become more interested in their language lessons.

History

26. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. Over 400 History teachers attend Refresher Course. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(38)1.

April 3, 1969.

300 words.

The Education Secretary said that the study of History was the study of relations of production, and of processes of economic, political and social changes in human societies. The Text-book Committee had been publishing text-books in accordance with the aims and objects of the New Education system introduced since 1966, and the refresher course would enable the teachers to acquaint themselves with the essence, outlook and trend of the History Texts to be sent to the Press. Over 441 History teachers were attending the course.

Examination

27. STCT examination schedule revised. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(9)1. January 10, 1969.

230 words.

The examination schedules for students of State Training College were timed with those of the Universities and Colleges (i.e. in September) which occurred in a mid-term period of the schools. This caused some inconvenience to all parties concerned. Now the students are to sit for their final examinations in June instead of October and in subsequent years are to complete their courses by the end of April.

Economics

28. Economics for Matric students. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(64)1. March 8, 1969. 100 words.

General Education High School Final students taking Arts subjects for the Matric examination

examination. This year certain chapters in the following books were prescribed for the examination. Basic Accounting; Cooperative Economics and Fundamental Burmese Economy and Socialist Economy.

Practical education

29. Planned practical education for all schools. ---

Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(31)1. February 1, 1969.

150 words.

A directive has been issued to make practical education promotion activities uniform during February in schools all over Burma. Extra-curriculum programmes are to be concentrated on collective studies revision and talks on subjects in the class-rooms, group discussion on lessons learnt, participation of students in observing Union Day and other activities. Preparation was also to be made for Summer vacation activities which include lectures and talks on Peasants Day, training courses in fire fighting, Health and Happiness activities, Domestic Science and Art classes.

Academy for National Groups

30. Han, Col Hla. Opens ADNG buildings at Ywathitgyi. ---

Rangoon. Guardian 13(344)1. February 15, 1969.

350 words.

In opening the new buildings of the Academy for Development of National Groups at Ywathitgyi, the Education Minister stated that the Academy was aimed at producing good teachers, organizers and good soldiers of the Revolution to educate the people, to organize for national unity and solidarity and to take part in the building of a Socialist Society. The Academy was founded in 1964. The students were being taught teachership, agriculture, livestock farming, sports and practical education development. Students get monthly stipend of K 75 plus travelling allowances.

31 Text books

Arrangements for ^{a sale} ~~sale~~ of text-books. --- Rangoon.
Guardian 13(321)1. January 22, 1969. 200 words.

The Township Trade will sell text-books prescribed for 1969-70 academic year to students in consultation with the District Education Officers who are to place orders with the Township Trade. The teachers are also instructed to refer to the curriculum and notes of lessons in their respective subjects if the text-books do not arrive in time. They may also refer to old text-books.

Agriculture

32. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. Education Secretary underscores agricultural productivity to build Socialist economy. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(316)1. January 17, 1969.
350 words.

After inspecting the fields and breeding farms the Education Secretary met the students of the Myittha Agriculture High School and told them that in building socialist economy, industrialization ~~was~~ was important and costly. Socialist accumulation could be built up from profits made through other kinds of economic enterprises. Most factories and mills required raw materials from agriculture and as such, agriculture had become doubly important. With these considerations, more agriculture schools and institutes had been opened to disseminate scientific methods of farming and breeding.

33. Education Ministry opening more Agriculture High Schools. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(328)1. January 29, 1969.
225 words.

The Education Ministry is to open more State Agriculture High Schools to modernize agriculture. Peasants students will get priority for admission to

these schools. Curriculum has been revised to combine theory with practice. Co-operative farming was introduced at Myittha State High School. Students were provided with a capital investment of K 6,000. At the end of the year, they made a net profit of K 8,000 selling paddy, sugar cane and onions they had grown. UNICEF officials are taking interest in the development of these schools.

Engineering

34. 82 working students get engineering diplomas. ---
Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(53)1. February
24, 1969. 200 words.

Diplomas were conferred yesterday on students who have passed out of the evening engineering classes at the State Technical High School, Rangoon. Twenty one students received diplomas in civil engineering 18 in electrical engineering and 43 in mechanical engineering. Prizes were given away to outstanding students.

Trade School

35. Industrial Trade School graduation. --- Rangoon.
Working Peoples' Daily 6(88)1. April 2, 1969. 80 words.

A graduation ceremony was held at the Industrial Trade School, Rangoon, where students were presented with certificates as follows:-

Radio Broadcasting	10,	Electrical course	18,
Motor mechanics	14,	Lathe machines	16,
Soldering	11,	Drilling	14.

The three-year courses were attended by students from the States also.

36. Seventeen graduate from State School of Music and ~~XX~~. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(340)1. April 5, 1969. Drama.

Seventeen Music and Drama students and eleven fine Arts students graduated yesterday from the State School of Music and Drama and the State School of Fine Arts. There were nine prize winners among the Music and Drama students and also nine among the Art students. Completion Certificates and prizes were awarded the graduates. The ceremony ended with a musical programme of dances and music performed by the students. An exhibition of paintings and sculptures by the students was also held.

LUYECHUNS (Outstanding Students)

37. Rangoon Education officers arrange to select Luyechuns. --- Rangoon Guardian 13(309)1. January 10, 1969.

100 words.

Education officials of the Rangoon Division met to arrange for the selection of outstanding students and collection of reading materials for adults who would be completing Three R's courses and reading books to practise their reading ability. Sixteen Outstanding students are to be selected from the Rangoon Division.

38. Luyechuns to be selected from 'Varsities. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(317)1. January 18, 1969. 180 words.

Sixty-three Luyechun students are to be selected for 1968-69 from the Universities, Colleges and Institutes. Selection will be done by a Committee to be headed by the Rector or Principals concerned with four teachers as members. Students will be selected for their academic ability, sports activities and other qualities.

39. More win Education Minister's 1968-69 Luyechun awards.

--- Rangoon. Guardian 14(1)1. February 23, 1969.

50 words.

The third batch of 128 students including 85 boys and 43 girls from State High and Middle schools, universities, Colleges and Professional Institutes have won the Education Minister's 1968-69 Luyechun Awards.

(The announcements of the awards were made in batches at intervals).

40. 299 Luyechun students leave for vacation camps.---

Rangoon. Guardian 14(39)1. April 4, 1969. 285 words.

A total of 299 Luyechun students for 1969 consisting of 99 seventh and eighth standard students, 139 ninth and tenth standard students and 81 University and Institute students left for various camps yesterday. The camps will be opened on April 7, and will ~~remain~~ return to Rangoon on April 29. System of selection the 1969 Luyechuns was changed slightly from the previous years to further improve the standard of students selected under the new system, 60 per cent of the marks are for mental ability, 15 per cent for physical ability, 10 per cent for development work, and 15 per cent for personal interview.

41. Music, dancing classes for Luyechun. --- Rangoon.

Guardian 14(39)1. April 4, 1969. 150 words.

Music classes and other classes in singing, ~~play~~ playing of musical instruments and dancing will be taught to the 1969 Luyechun students at all the camps. The classes will be given by instructors from the State Schools of Music and Drama of Rangoon and Mandalay.

42. Students' Labour

Over 38,000 students contribute labour in 4 years from 1964-65. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(1)1.

February 23, 1969.

265 words.

A total of 38,299 students had contributed labour during their vacations since the programme was launched in 1964-65 up to 1967-68 as follows:

1964-65	5,698 students
1965-66	9,079 "
1966-67	11,476 "
1967-68	12,048 "

The students contributed labour with Government offices, factories and mills, state schools and Literacy campaign classes, and at construction sites.

43. Student volunteers to teach Burmese in Chin Hills.

--- Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily 6(58)1. March 1, 1969.

150 words.

Thirty Burmese major students from Mandalay Arts and Science University have volunteered to teach Burmese to Chin nationals in the Chin Hills in the coming summer vacation. They also promised the Chariman of the Chin Affairs Council that they would work in the Chin Special Division after their graduation.

44. Healthy environment for youths at summer camps. ---

Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily 6(68)1. March 12, 1969.

Healthy environment for youthful energies and vocational sessions to development faculties of the young will be provided at the Summer Camps at Rangoon and other places to last from April 7 to May10. Specialists and scholars will guide students in vocational training classes, health education,

~~45x~~ physical training and basic military training. In addition, lectures and excursions to develop a sense for leadership and collective endeavours will be arranged.

45. Education Ministry. Over 1,000 students giving Voluntary labour in Government Departments, Mills & Factories. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(23)1. March 18 1969.
320 words.

Over 1,067 students will give labour during the summer holidays in the various ministries, departments, factories and mills in Rangoon Division. Education Ministry has arranged to enable students to put their holidays to good account while learning various trades and professions in a practical manner. An important aim in launching the scheme is to imbue the students with a spirit of taking part in the march towards the new Socialist society. 13 ministries and 91 factories and mills have agreed to employ the students for voluntary work for the whole month of April.

46. 500 more students going out to 5 more work camp this year. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(24)1. March 19, 1969.
300 words.

Five hundred more students from Rangoon and other divisions will go out to five more construction sites this year to give voluntary labour during the summer holidays under arrangements made by the Education Ministry, the A.R.D.C. and the Irrigation Department. Some of the camps are at the North Nawin Dam construction Site, Yezin Dam Construction, Pyaungbya reservoir construction, Coffee plantation, Myingyan mulberry Plantation and Orchard Garden near Maymyo.

47. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. Students better informed under new education system. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(111)1. April 27, 1969. 230 words.

At a ceremony honouring students volunteers, the Education Secretary said that university students are found to be ignorant of prevailing conditions in their own country. But with the advent of summer vacation voluntary work in factories, mills and nation-building projects to-day's students under the Education System were better informed and were better equipped to serve the nation. The students could put to good use their experience in many spheres of activity stressing unity and collective effort for higher efficiency in all undertakings.

Literacy Campaign

48. 3-year literacy campaign results in 316,162 more citizens learning to read. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(307)1. January 8, 1969. 420 words.

Three years of campaign in 13 educational circles and 4 states have resulted in increase of 316,162 more people learning to read and write. 36.2 per cent of the population between 15 and 55 years of age are illiterate; people in the urban areas account for 30.1 per cent and in rural areas, for 42.3 per cent. Campaigns were carried out as below:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Camps.</u>	<u>No. of Teachers.</u>	<u>Learners.</u>
1966	2,538	18,032	66,770
1967	2,631	20,541	145,376
1968	1,390	9,825	63,177

49. Rangoon schools donate 121,000 books for 3-R graduates
--- Working Peoples' Daily 6(39)1. February 9, 1969

200 words.

Schools have collected over 121,000 copies of Journals and other reading matter in Burmese for the use of newly literate people to retain their ability to read and write. The Journals were ~~formerly~~ formally handed over to Educational Authorities by School Council representatives.

50. UNESCO to aid anti-illiteracy campaign. --- Rangoon.
Working Peoples' Daily 6(96)1. April 10, 1969.

200 words.

UNESCO Deputy Director-General Dr. Malcolm Adisheshiah announced at a meeting with the Education Secretary that the UNESCO would supply books and teaching aids for the illiteracy eradication campaigns now underway in Burma. Questions relating to the teaching of Science, Science research, agricultural education, pre-vocational training and study of art and culture were also discussed.

51. Arrangements for running 3-R classes. --- Rangoon.
Working Peoples' Daily 6(26)1. January 27, 1969.

250 words.

The Central Illiteracy Eradication Committee is forming 3-R classes Supervision Committees and Township 3-R Supervision Committees for running classes during the coming summer vacation. The classes are to be opened at places where they were run in previous year.

52. Boh, Saw Shwe. The Meiktila Literacy Drive. ---
Rangoon. Forward 7(11) May 15, 1969. p. 13-16.

Meiktila District was selected for intensive drive in the Literacy Campaign with 851 basic centres in 1,111 villages in 273 village tracts, with 5,584 voluntary instructors. The target was to teach reading and writing to 67,721 illiterates within 45 days. The article is illustrated with photographs of the various aspects of the campaign. The choice of Meiktila is appropriate. It is the home of Poyaza, a humble farmer who rose to become a King's Minister on account of his wisdom and writings.

P.T.A.

53. Authorities prescribe uniform financial regulations for Parent-Teacher Associations.--- Rangoon.
Guardian 13(312)1. January 13, 1969. 200 words.

The rate of Association dues for the Parents-Teacher Association (PTA) throughout the country has been standardized under a new regulation. A parent with a child at a school need pay only ten kyats a year as dues to the PTA and the dues will be limited to K 20 only for a parent with three or four children. Proper maintenance of OTA accounts, systematic auditing of the accounts, restrictions in the utilizations of funds and the manner of taking action against misappropriation and violation of the rules are the important features of the new regulations.

Students' smoking.

54. Half of student population have smoking experience. ---
Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(77)1. March 21, 1969.
700 words.

A medical research team discovered that out of 4,503 students interviewed in five high schools in

Rangoon during December 1967 and January 1969, it was found that 2,008 students in the age-group of 10 to 25 years have had experience in smoking, i.e. 44.6 per centage of students interviewed. 16.3 per cent of boys and five per cent of girls continued smoking regularly while regular smoking among children was only 16.6 per cent for both sexes. Smoking first starts with boys at 16 and girls at 13. 42.2 per cent of parents of boys and 70.8 per cent of girls' parents know their children smoking.

IV. HIGHER EDUCATION

University Convocations

55. Institute of Technology holds fourth Convoaction. ---
Rangoon. Guardian 13(318)1. January 19, 1969. 400 words.

Rector U Yone Moe exhorted graduates to give service above self and to take part in development work. During the 6 years since the Engineering Faculty of the Rangoon University was opened in 1924, a total of 1,864 engineers had been produced. The Institute was now teaching 550 to 600 students each academic year. The following Degrees were awarded at the Convocation.

Bachelor of Architecture	1
Bachelor of Engineering:	
" " Chemical	17
" " Civil	45
" Electrical Communication	8
" " Power	16
" Mechanical	44
Agriculture	17
Automobile	11
Petroleum Production	5
Textile	10

56. Graduates asked to help enrich Burmese language. ---
Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(11)1.
January 12, 1969. 160 words.

A total of 676 graduates received their degrees as follows from the Rector of the Rangoon Arts & Science University. 11 M.A., 75 LL B.; 17 Psychology; 56 Philosophy; 127 Geography; 3 Pali; 105 Burmese; 163 History; 34 English; 85 Law degrees, totalling 676. Also 170 graduates received their degrees in absentia. The Rector told the graduates that the country was in need of books in the vernacular in a wide range of subjects and the graduates should help in translation work.

57. Over 1,500 graduates from Mandalay Arts & Science 'Varsity. Guardian 13(318)1. January 19, 1969.

--- Rangoon.

220 words

A total of 1,523 graduates, including 23 Master of Arts/Science, four Bachelors of Arts/Sc. Honours and 1,496 Bachelors of Arts/Sc. received their degrees. The Rector spoke on the inter-relations between education and economy and said that the economy would improve with the efforts of the educated workers and asked them to help in improving the economic conditions. They were to apply their knowledge in the correct place and in the correct manner to produce the maximum benefits from the country and people.

58. 1,600 workers receive Arts, Science, degrees . --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(339)1. February 9, 1969. 400 words.

A total of 1,600 Arts & Science graduates received their degrees yesterday at the sixth Convocation of the Rangoon Arts and Science University. Rector Mg Mg Kha warned the graduates against thinking too much of themselves and becoming "degree conscious". He explained that all jobs were important and essential to the development of the nation, and as such all graduates needed to make full use of their knowledge in carrying out their tasks. All graduates were part-time students who passed their final examinations from the Workers College in August 1968.

59. Mandalay Institute of Medicine holds convocation.

--- Rangoon. Guardian 13(311)1. January 12, 1969.

330 words.

Seventy four graduates received the Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery degrees, including one Master of Science degree at the third Convocation of the

Institute of Medicine, Mandalay. The Rector told the graduates that there were four main tasks of the doctor: to improve health, to cure, to prevent disease and to rehabilitate the cured patients. Doctors were also concerned with the economy and social welfare of the peasants and workers. The knowledge of medicine should be shared by all. The doctors were reminded to place always service and sympathy first in looking after their patients.

Economics students

60. Practical training for Institute of Economics ---
Rangoon. Guardian 13(323)1. January 24, 1969. 110 words.

The second and third year students of the Institute of Economics will go on practical training at various Government departments, boards and Corporations during the coming summer vacation. All the third year student number ing 400 will take the practical training as an aid to their studies. Half of 530 second year students will take part in practical praining while the first year students will volunteer as teachers in the Three R's courses during the summer vacation.

Technical students

61. Students attending Institute Institute of Technology.
--- Rangoon. Guardian 13(319)1. January 20, 1969.
200 words.

A total of 2,982 students including 632 girls are attending the Rangoon Institute of Technology for the 1968-69 academic year. Most of the girls are now studying Architecture, Textile, Chemical, Electrical and Civil Engineering. The Institute is trying to improve the quality of its ~~pradukt~~ graduates as the quantity increases.

Miscellaneous

62. University students scale Mt. Victoria. --- Rangoon.
Guardian 14(32)1. March 27, 1969. 350 words.

The 110-member expedition of the students of the universities and institutes of Rangoon climbed Mt. Victoria and reached the summit (10,000 ft) on March 22 last. The expedition was jointly sponsored by the Youth Affairs Department of the Ministry of Education and the Burma Hiking and Mountaineering Association. The expedition comprised 110 members, including 21 women. The expedition was aimed at enabling the studentw to receive practical training in mountaineering and also toacquire general and local knowledge.

63. Science equipment from RASU workshop. --- Rangoon.
Working Peoples' Daily 6(28)1. January 29, 1969.
100 words.

The Science equipment workshop at the Rangoon Arts and Science University during 1967-68 supplied 70 high schools in Burma with scientific equipment, thus saving over K 100,000 in foreign exchange. The workshop produced 6,420 items of laboratory apparatus in 34 kinds at a cost of K 67,184.40. They would have cost K 167,327.38 if imported.

64. Magwe College to run ~~3rd~~ 3rd. year classes. ---
Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(80)1. March 24, 1969.
100 words.

The Magwe Intermediate College will run Third Year B.A., B.Sc. classes at the beginning of 1969-70 academic year. This was due to a greater number of students to be admitted to the higher educational institutes all over the country. The College will become a degree College should the number continue to rise in 1970-71.

65. Materials wanted for 50th Anniversary of Rangoon 'Varsity. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(316)1. January 17, 1969.

The Rangoon University which will celebrate its Jubilee on December 1970 has requested the public to sell, lend or contribute relevant materials connected to the history of the University. The materials are to be used in opening an exhibition and preparing a book on the University's history. The materials should ~~xxx~~ deal with Rangoon University and its Colleges and the Rangoon College, Baptist College and Judson College.

66. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. College students must shed childish attitudes. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Dailay 6(1)1. January 1, 1969. 250 words.

The Education Secretary told the staff and students of Myitkyina College to shed childish and immature attitudes and to shoulder and contribute his or her share towards nation-building. Although students were paying K 15 monthly tuition fees, the State was spending more than K 100 monthly per student to offer them the best facilities for education. He urged the students to foster the spirit, the spirit of unity among the indigenous racial groups so that the Union of Burma would emerge as a single united force.

67. Graduate Teachers of Rangoon Division taking entrance examination for D.Ed. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(53)1. April 20, 1969. 130 words.

Entrance examinations for Diploma in Education course beginning coming November will be held from May 5, 1969. University graduates of at least three years' service as teachers are eligible to appear for the examination. Each candidate is to choose two subjects from among Burmese, English, History, Geography, Economics, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Zoology.

Student Labour

68. Over 500 RASU students honour officials from 45 mills and factories. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(60)1.
April 27, 1969. 300 words.

Over 500 students of the Rangoon Arts and Science University honoured officials from 45 factories and mills of Rangoon in appreciation of the chances given them to contribute labour during the summer vacation. The students held a dinner in honour of the officials. Speeches pointed out that the summer labour contribution programme was organised to remedy the defect of the old system of education which had divorced the University from the rest of the country. Labour contribution had given the students opportunity to understand the work to increase production, at the same time preparing them for their tasks ahead.

RESEARCH CONGRESS

69. Han, Col Hla. Closes 1969 Research Congress. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(329)1. January 30, 1969.
210 words.

At the closing session of the two-day Research Congress, the Chairman of the Research Work Development and Co-ordination Committee said that research was essential in the making of a modern nation and results would be of extreme benefit to the country. Research work in Burma was only in its infancy and interest in it was still poor among the working people and departmental heads. He called for foresight and planning in preparing for long-term research work and emphasized the need for working with whatever resources ^{were} available as funds and equipment were not adequate.

70. 4th Research Congress in March. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(30)1. January 31, 1969. 350 words.

The fourth Burma Research Congress will be held from March 17 to 22, 1969 in Rangoon. Twelve research divisions will submit 227 papers to the Congress, six more than the number submitted to the third Research Congress last year. The number of papers to be read in various divisions is:-

Agricultural sciences	25.	Forestry	22,
Medical Sciences	42,	Engineering	18.
Mathematics & Physics	29,	Industrial	12,
Chemistry	17,	Geology	19,
Oceanography	20,	Zoology	33.

71. Han, U Thi. Opening of the 4th Research Congress. --- Rangoon, Guardian 14(23)1. March 8, 1969. 800 words.

Speaking at the opening of the Congress the Chairman of the Direction Board emphasized the three aspects of research work - quality, effectiveness and application and these aspects were fully explained in his speech. He said that quantitatively the 277 papers presented at the Congress were satisfactory. However, some of the papers were still below standard. More effective research work was now being carried out. As regards application of findings of research, more work was needed in the study for application of research findings as regards production.

Medical Seminar

72. First Indigenous Medicine Seminar. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(22)1. March 17, 1969. 300 words.

The first Indigenous Medicine Seminar will be held on coming April 5 & 6 in Rangoon under the sponsorship of the Health Ministry of the Revolutionary Government. The Seminar will discuss papers on the

the development of the indigenous medicine prepared by Burmese Sesayas (Burmese doctors) and physicians who are practising indigenous medicine and are well versed in traditional medicine. Medical exhibition room will also be opened during the Seminar.

73. Col Hla Han will deliver inaugural address at the Indigenous Medicine Seminar. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(40)1. April 5, 1969. 280 words.

Health and Education Minister will address the first ever Indigenous Medicine Seminar. About 1,000 delegates, observers and guests will attend. The Seminar will be held for two days and about 54 papers on curative, preventive and material aspect of the indigenous medicine will be presented. Indigenous Medicine Exhibition will also be held. The Burma Medical Research Institute, the Burma Pharmaceutical Industry and the Union of Burma Applied Research Institute will also present papers to be read at the Seminar.

74. Ayurvedic medicine show opens at RASU. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily 6(91)1. April 5, 1969. 160 words.

An exhibition of Ayurvedic medicine was held in a Hall of the Rangoon University; it was held in connection with the Sesaya (Burmese doctors) Seminar. The exhibits comprised 130 medicinal plants; 130 kinds of medicinal ingredients and 15 kinds of medicine. There were paintings and photographs relating to the history of native medicine. The Burma Medical Research Institute would demonstrate the methods of storing dried plants and extracts of essence from these plants.

75. Han, Col Hla. Sesayas will be sent abroad for further studies. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(92)1. April 6, 1969. 600 words

In opening the first Seminar on Indigenous Medicine the Health and Education Minister said that the Sesayas (burmese doctors) would be registered and licesned if qualified by passing the prescribed examinations. Indigenous Ayuverdic medicine had long been neglected. Government would provide special training in Ayuvedic medicine. Former attempts at registration of the Sesayas by laws of 1953 and 4,412 1955 were not successful. Now 4,412 had qualified after four examinations. A School for Ayuvedic Medicine in Mandalay was nearing completion.

76. Admission of women in H A training courses advised. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(24)1. January 25, 1969. 500 words.

Delegates to the Health Services Seminar discussed in three syndicates "Co-operation in health programmes and problems", "Standardization of service at the hospitals" and "Training of auxiliary health personnel". In the course of the discussions the question of women's admission as Public Health Assistant was discussed and their admission was recommended. Various medicinal aspects of "malaria eradication", "anti-trachoma work", the anti-TB and BCG vaccination campaigns were also discussed. On the question of Training of auxiliary health service personnel suggestions were made for opening more selection examination centres for nurses and midwives.

77. Refresher Course in Medicine for Doctors. --- Rangoon Guardian 13(326)1. January 27, 1969. 250 words.

A Refresher course in Medicine is now being held at the Burma Medical Association for doctors. Lectures are given at the course by specialists and experts and doctors who studied advanced technique abroad. A list of lectures and lecturers are mentioned.

78. State spends over K 10,000 to produce a doctor. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(14)1. January 15, 1969. 200 words.

Until his graduation, the State spends K 7,057.67 for each agricultural student, K 6,187.13 on an Arts and Science student, K 10,240.10 on a medical student and K 8,889.11 on an Engineering student. More than K 40,000,00 was spent in 1967-68 on educational facilities at the Universities and Institutions and the student body had increased to 40,356. The student population at Universities/Institutes were:

1961-62	15,237 students.
1964-65	20,150
1965-66	25,047
1966-67	29,423
1967-68	32,039
1968-69	40,356

79. Dental Technology Expert for Burma. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(32)1. March 27, 1969. 110 words.

Mr. Arthur Rodney David Waghorn, of England, is coming to Burma to help train Burmese dental technicians; he will spend two years as instructor dental technician at the Rangoon College of Dental Medicine. He has been recruited by the British Ministry of Overseas Development under the technical co-operation scheme of the Colombo Plan.

80. Doctors complete first ever Orthopaedic Traumatic Surgery course held in the country. --- Rangoon . Guardian 14(36)1. April 1, 1969. 180 words.

A training course in Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery was held for the first time in Rangoon with the help of the Colombo Plan. Formerly doctors had to be trained abroad. More training courses would be given in future to increase the number of orthopaedics in the country. Seven doctors attended the course: they were from the ~~Department~~ Defence Services General Hospital and the Rangoon General Hospital who had at least five years' service.

81. First training course in Orthopaedic ends. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 6(87)1. April 1, 1969. 200 words.

Seven doctors who attended a course in orthopaedic under the Colombo Plan arrangements were given certificates. The Health Secretary said that doctors had to be sent abroad formerly for specialist training in this subject. The course just finished was the first to be organized locally. The course covered treatment of such cases as were peculiar to Burma. The doctors who took the course, had a minimum of five years' service each. Similar courses would be held to bring out more orthopaedists locally.

82. Aung, Lt-Col Thein. A doctor for 6,600 people in 1974. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6 (25)1. January 1, 1969.

During the Health Services Seminar, the Health Secretary said that Budget allocations for medicines had been tripled in the past six years ~~for~~ from K 10 million in 1962 to 30 million at present. There were 2,440 doctors in the country, about half

of them were under the Health Directorate. About 1,000 ~~more~~ more doctors were needed to achieve the desired standard. By 1974, 2,400 doctors would be turned out, making a total of doctors in that year 4,800. Expecting the population to reach 32 million in that year, the nation will have a doctor for every ~~6,000~~ 6,600 persons - a sufficiently high standard in Asia.

Shan Orthography

83. Shan State Affairs Council appoints 16-men Commission.
--- Rangoon. Guardian 13(310)1. January 11, 1969.

280 words.

A 16- member Commission appointed by the Shan State Affairs Council (SSAC) Chairman will compile a standard handbook for use by the Shans in writing their own language. A thorough search for ancient stone inscriptions, palm-leaf manuscripts and writings on parchment will be made for reference. The Commission will also synchronize the Shan Grammar with the Burmese grammar to demonstrate ~~and~~ the possibility of composing sentence using characters and notations and to impart single sound to single alphabets in keeping with the requirements of the times.

84. Commission holds 3-day discussions on standardizing Shan Orthography. --- Rangoon Guardian 13(313)1.
January 14, 1969.

320 words.

The Commission on standardizing the Shan Orthography held its first meeting in Taunggyi under the guidance of the Shan State Affairs Council Chairman. The Commission was to adopt a unified orthography for use by Shans and to prevent the Shan literature from extinction and to promote Shan literature. The Commission would try to unify the different scripts and manner of writing into a single system which would be taught at all schools in the State.

85. Shan Script to be adopted with peoples' approval ---
Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(62)1. March 6, 1969.
150 words.

Shan State Council Chairman told a meeting of the Commission that the Shan language will be taught at the schools only after an official version of the Shan orthography was adopted with peoples' approval. The Commission was formed to develop the Shan language and preserve the Shan culture ~~xxxxxx~~ true to the belief of the Revolutionary Council on the question of nationalities. There were also speeches on the evolution of the Shan language and the need to evolve a language structure built on systematic and grammatical principles.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

86. Za, P. A Pot of Plain Tea. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 6(14)5. January 15, 1969. 900 words.

The sub-title is "The First Burmese". The first compiler of an English-Burmese dictionary which was first published in Calcutta in 1841 by the Prince of Kekkharra; only two copies of the dictionary are believed extant. U Shwe Lu was the first Burmese doctor who graduated from Bucknell University and received his MD degree from Cleveland Hospital in 1867, This and other first Burmese are the subject of a book, Pahtma Myanma Mya by Min Yu Wei.

87. National Literacy Awards. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(26)1. March 21, 1969. 320 words.

A new form of literary competition for the best literacy manuscripts of various kinds for the year will be introduced by the Sarpay Beikman, in parallel with the competition for the National Literacy Award this year. The National Literacy Award Committee will select the best published books of eleven classes and will award substantial prizes for them. Subjects for competition: best novel, best collection of stories, best play, best belles-lettres, best child literature, best book on Burmese national culture and art, best political book, best book on scientific and technological knowledge and best book on social knowledge.

88. UNESCO Director General holds another discussion with Education Secretary. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(45)1. April 10, 1969. 250 words.

The visiting UNESCO Acting Director General had another discussion with the Education Secretary. They discussed teaching of science, scientific research, agriculture, pre-vocational training and UNESCO National matters and the study of traditional Burmese Art and Culture. The Acting Director-General undertook to send books and necessary equipment to be used in the Literacy Campaign being carried out in the country.

89. Course on Burmese offered at American University. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(350)1. February 21, 1969. 250 words.

A new course on Burma and its History is being offered at American University in Washington D.C. by Dr. Richard Butwell who explained that the graduate level seminar in depth on Burma deals with "The Emergence of Modern Burma", geography of Burma, the political History, the historic evolution of the Burmese kingdom and the British colonial period. The Burmese way to Socialism is also studied and other documents that give perspective on the evolution of contemporary Burma.

90. Win, General Ne. Chairman underscores Education of Peasantry. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(8)1. March 2, 1969. 3,000 words.

In an address at the final day of the first meeting of the Central Peoples' Peasants Council General Ne Win mentioned the need for education of the peasantry, especially for knowledge, right thinking and sense of fair play. He urged the peasants to take an active part in the Peasants' Council, shoulder any responsibility and work conscientiously in the

country's interest. As peasants were devoting all their time to eke out an existence, they had no time to enrich their knowledge. As they were poor they could not send their children to school. The peasants should be educated to form a proper attitude towards other sections of society.

91. Summer Course on speaking of Foreign Languages. ---
Rangoon. Guardian 14(13)1. March 8, 1969. 120 words.

A summer condensed course on foreign language speaking will be opened by the Foreign Language Institute from March 25 to May 3. Government employees, postgraduate students and others can apply. Classes will be held every day from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

92. Burma. Home Minister issues Memorandum regarding retiring age of 60. --- Rangoon. Guardian 14(31) 1.
March 26, 1969. 150 words.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a Memorandum in connexion with the extension of age of compulsory retirement from 55 to 60 years and the qualifying service from 25 to 30 years. It was further stated that national health of the people had greatly improved and Government servants who had attained 55 years of age were generally capable of giving further service. If the experienced and mature Government servants were permitted to retire at 55, it would be a loss to the state. The new rule would take effect from 11th March 1969.

93. Union of Burma Journal of Science and Technology.
Vol. I. No. 2. --- Rangoon. Research Development and
Co-ordination Committee. August 1968. 379 pages.
There are twenty articles in English under the
headings: Chemistry, Earth Science, Engineering,
Industry, Mathematics and Physics. The articles
are reproductions of research papers read at the
1968 Research Congress held in Rangoon.
94. Han, Maung Min. CO-eds' Military Training. ---Rangoon.
Forward 7(11). January 15, 1969. p. 17-20.
An account of military training given to school
girls from two State High Schools in Rangoon. A
demonstration of the military training was given at
the annual Sports meet of the schools. The course
began on Nov. 7 and ended on December 27, 1969 and
it was the first military training given to schools.
The basis military training is now a part of the
new educational system which offers all trainees
opportunity for all round development.

Editorials

95. The 10th standard examination. --- Rangoon. Working
Peoples' Daily 6(72)1. March 16, 1969. 400 words.
The number of students appearing for the 10th
standard examination has been increasing from
57,372 in 1967 to 68,863 in 1968 and 82,693 students
in 1969. At this rate the number might be 100,000
next year. This increase with a sound basic educa-
tion is a boon for future development. However,
the number of failures is a cause for great concern.
In 1967 in the Rangoon Division 68 students out of
every 100 failed. It is no better for the rest of
the country. The question is how and why have these
pupils been allowed to get past the examiners at
lower levels? This question must be answered and
counter measures must be taken.

96. To make teaching profession attractive. --- Rangoon.
Guardian. 14(38)4. April 3, 1969. 900 words.

The Education Department announced that 5,000 more teachers in schools would be appointed. Teachers play a leading role in all socialist countries and they must lead the rising generations in correct thinking. Teachers must have dynamic personalities to accomplish their tasks. But the actual picture is a faded copy of the original. Also the teaching profession is dominated by women teachers. To become a Senior Assistant Teacher, it takes five years to qualify and the first appointment is on the scale of K 200-10-300. After about ten years he may be promoted to the scale of K 330-15-450. On the other hand, his contemporaries in other departments may be on higher scale of pay. In spite of budget difficulties ways and means must be found to improve the lot of teachers.

97. Is University Education a luxury? --- Rangoon. Guardian
14(58)4. April 25, 1969. 680 words.

The yearly increase in the student population in the Universities poses the question: Do we need so many university graduates? University Education is expensive and many of the graduates cannot be usefully employed. The cost per capita of University Education is estimated at about K 10,000. The profit for this ~~investine~~ investment is minimal. The graduates are not much better than high school products at their work. The aim of Government is to restrict higher education only to those who show potentialities to benefit by it. It may be desirable to cut down the in-take of ~~desirable~~ university students. Workers should be allowed to take University examinations as external students.

98. Problems of educated unemployed. --- Rangoon.
Guardian 14(53)4. April 20, 1969. 850 words.

With the increase of population and increased number of graduates from universities, colleges and institutes and high schools the problem of employment has become a serious problem. The problem of educated unemployed is a more serious problem because they are unfitted for any other jobs than the white collared ones. Emphasis on science and technology has produced more technicians. Can they be provided with jobs? These educated unemployed must be re-educated so that they would go to the fields and factories as workers. They would have to shed all the vestiges of petite bourgeois mentality and identify themselves with the working class.

99. ARTICLES

- BA, Dr. U. Education in British Burma. --- Rangoon.
Guardian. March 20, 1969. 2,000 words.

A brief survey of the Educational Policy of the British Government since its first annexation of Burma in 1824. The pattern of schools in England in those days was adopted in India and Burma and the policy laid down by Macaulay and Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1884 was carried out in the construction and administration of education in Burma. This policy guided the formulation of plans for the establishment of the University of Rangoon in 1920. The University was boycotted by the people because they wanted a federal type of University.

100. BA, Dr. U. Literacy Campaigns. --- Rangoon.
Guardian. April 19, 1969. 1,900 words.

Literacy campaigns have been started in Burma since 1966 to wipe out illiteracy in Burma. UNESCO has promised to assist in the campaign with books and equipment. The programme for such a campaign was discussed, pointing out the importance of right basic tools such as the reading texts and follow-up literature. The methods of teaching developed by Dr. Laubach and Jimmy Yen in his Chinese campaigns were described. The best ^{method} seems to be a Community Development Plan in which ~~the~~ Literacy is only one objective.

(COPY) Education Abstracts - Burma

SPECIAL SECTION

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN BURMA

SPECIAL SECTIONTechnical and Vocational Schools

101. Burma. Report of the Sub-committee on New Technical Educational Requirements for Burma. --- Rangoon. Processed. September 3m 1952. 28 p.

The Committee found no special advantage was to be gained by consolidating all phases of technical Education in one common area; it therefore recommended the construction of a new Engineering College on or near the university campus adjacent to the present engineering college. Recommendations were made for the training of engineers below the professional level, such as sub-professional engineers and skilled trade workers. The required staff and budget for the new College were given in the Report.

102. Finch, Rogers B. A Report on a Survey of Technical and Professional Education in Burma. --- Rangoon. Processed. March 28, 1952. 24 p.

This is a report on the feasibility of associating the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Rangoon. The Report contains summaries of recommendations for activity which will lead to the development of inter-related and inter-dependent aspects of technical and professional education and of industrial research. Contents of the Report: Summaries of recommendations. Introduction. Professional Education in Industrial Management. Professional Education in Applied Sciences and Engineering. Sub-professional Technological Training. Research & Development. Conclusion.

103. Groves, Edwin D. In-Service Training Program, Industrial Arts Education. 1954. --- Rangoon. Processed. May 1954. 6 p.

The STEM Industrial Arts Specialist submitted a Report on the In-service Training Programme with three-fold objectives: Industrial teachers to review teaching methods and learn new shop skills; students to get training on a comprehensive basis in various shop areas, and a nucleus of teacher educators to continue shop work and in a teacher Seminar. Contents of the Report: Objectives of Course; Course content; course time-schedule; Course outline and Teacher education Seminar. The Course is to be held from April 9 to May 24, 1954.

104. Burma. Final Report on Technical Education in Burma prepared by the Israel Mission. --- Jerusalem. State of Israel, Ministry of Labour. June 1955. 22p.

After surveying existing facilities, the Mission made recommendations relating to the following points: The task of Primary and Middle School Education in Relation to Technical Education; Apprenticeship; Artisan ~~Training~~ Training Centres; Vocational High Schools; Technical Institutes; Admission to Degree Courses in Engineering; On-the-job training for semi-skilled workers; Elementary Technical Training for Adult Workers; The Training of Foremen; Vocational Guidance; Israeli Vocational Teachers & Lecturers for Burma and Training of Burmese Vocational Teachers in Israel.

105. Burma. The Report of the Technical, Agriculture and Vocational Education Committee. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1956. 134 p.

The Committee was appointed to study the field of technical, agricultural and other types of vocational education and to report with a comprehensive

long-term plan. After making a survey of man power requirements in industry and agriculture and existing facilities for training in these subjects, the Committee made recommendations on Technical, Agricultural and Vocational Education, Recruitment, Training of Teachers for Technical, Vocational and Agricultural Education and on Vocational Guidance.

106. UNESCO. Special Report on Technical and Vocational Education. In: Report of the Mission to Burma. --- Paris UNESCO. 1951. 58-70 p.

The Mission recommended the appointment of a Director of Technical Education and an Advisory Board for Technical and Vocational Education. Based on facilities already available in Burma, the Mission made recommendations for improved effectiveness of these facilities and an expanded programme in all fields of technical and vocational education. The Mission also sounded a warning that the number of students trained should be the actual number of such trained persons actually needed for available jobs.

107. Phayre, Lt. Col A.P. Industrial School. In: Report on the Administration of the Province of Burma for 1862-63. --- Rangoon The Mission Press. 1863. p.22

This is the first report on the administration of British Burma by the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General of India. The Report mentioned that during 1862, grants-in-aid to the "Anglo-vernacular normal and industrial school, Bassein" was sanctioned by Government. This is the earliest mention of an industrial and normal school after the British conquest of Burma in 1862 and 1952.

108. Burma. Technical and Industrial Education: In: Sixth Quinquennial Report on Public ~~Industri~~--- Instruction in Burma 1917-18 to 1921-22. ---Rangoon. Government Printing Burma. 1923. 44-53 p.

The Report deals with Institutions for Technical & Vocational Instruction, schools providing both general and technical training with a vocational bias; technical instruction given in ordinary schools for general education and schools for Defectives. The following schools were mentioned;-

Government Engineering School, Insein; Saunders' Weaving Institute at Amarapura, King Edward Memorial Technical School at Akyab; The Moulmein Trade School; Commercial Schools in Rangoon and Mandalay; The Seventh Day Adventist School at Meiktila; the DeLaSalle Institute at Twante.

109. Burma. Vocations, Professional and Technical Education. In: Annual Report on Public Instruction in Burma for 1928-29. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1929. 16-19 p.

There six aided Vernacular Normal schools and three Government normal schools for the training of Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular Primary and Middle schools. The Government Technical School at Insein is offering courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, as well as evening classes. Agricultural education is provided in Government Central Farms and at the aided A.B.M. School, Pyinmana. The DeLaSalle Institute, Twante, offers courses in Rubber plantation, engineering and poultry forming. The Saunders' Weaving Institute, Amarapura, provides comprehensive training in two courses. There are also a number of Government Accountancy classes, Survey and Commercial Schools.

110. Ibid. In: Annual Report on Public Instruction in Burma, for 1938-39. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1939. 24-35 p.

For the training of Junior Assistant Teachers for Anglo-vernacular schools there was the University Teachers' Training College, Rangoon. There were also 3 Kindergarten Classes and 13 Vernacular Normal Schools. A Central Training Institute for the training of vernacular teachers is being planned. There were 13 Elementary Training Classes for vernacular Primary teachers. The work of Government Technical Institute, Insein, Saunders' Weaving Institute, Government Lacquer School, Pagan and Survey Schools at Shwebo are mentioned. As regards vocational and pre-vocational education in English and Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools, 30 schools provided instruction in Slojd, ~~De~~ Drawing in 97 A-V. & English schools and 764 vernacular schools.

111. Ibid. In: Pyinnyayay Thana. 1956-57 Khuhnit Atwet Hnitchoke Asiyin Khansar. (Burmese)¹/₂ Education Department Report for 1956-57. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1959. 4-5 p.

Existing schools: Middles Schools - There are 2 Junior Trade schools with 270 students; one Rangoon Technical school (60 students); 2 Agricultural schools (200 students), 2 Agricultural High Schools (200 students). High Schools - One Agricultural High School (360 students); 2 State Teachers Training Colleges and 4 State Teachers' Training Institutes with a total of 2,109 students. For High School Graduates, there are one Agricultural Institute and two Technical Institutes (664 students).

112. Teacher Training Schools. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(193)1. July 22, 1968. 130 words.

A teacher training school to conduct two-year course is to be opened at Sagaing. In June this year, another training school was opened at Prome, bringing the total teacher training schools in the country to eleven. The other schools are at: Rangoon, Moulmein, Taunggyi, Myitkyina, Meiktila, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu, Bassein and Thegon.

113. Burma. Government Technical Institute, Insein. --- Rangoon. Rangoon Gazette Ltd. (No date) Circa 1957? 17 p.

This is a Prospectus of the Institute with an Introduction by the Minister of Education. It offers a three-year course of practical study and practical training leading to a Diploma of Associate in Engineering. Courses: Building Construction Technology, Electrical Power Technology, Electronics Technology, Highway, Railway and Manual Construction Technology, Marine Tool and Design Technology, Mining and Steam, and Diesel Power and Heavy Equipment Technology. Graduates of High School Final ~~and~~ or Matriculation are eligible for admission.

114. Taunggyi Technical School to begin class. --- Rangoon. Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(153)1. June 10, 1968. 600 words.

A technical school has been built in the Shan State capital of Taunggyi under the Colombo Plan. It was a K 1.2 million project. The school will provide practical training in : woodwork, plumbing, motor-mechanics, masonry, electrical engineering, welding, building and machinery fitting.

115. 535 students admitted to the Government Technical Institute. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(234)1. October 24, 1968. 100 words.

The names of 535 students were published for the admission to the first year studies at the Government Technical Institute for 1968-69 in the following courses:- Civil engineering, Electrical Communications, Electrical (Power), Mechanical (Power), Mechanical (Design) and Mining.

116. State Agriculture Inxtitute. --- Rangoon. Rangoon Gazette Ltd. No date (Circa 1957)? 33 p.

This is a bi-lingual booklet with an Introduction by the Minister of Education, giving details of the staff, Calendar for the year 1957-58, History of the Institution, qualifications for admission and description of courses. There are photo illustrations of the activities of the school. The courses are for two years each and successful students awarded Diploma in Agriculture. Graduates of the High School Final or Matriculation Examination are eligible for admission.

117. Burma. Setmhu Letmhu A-thet-tan Kyaung Lan Hnyun, (Burmese) Technival High School Guide. --- Rangoon. Sarpay Beikman Press 1962. 36 p.

The book is entirely in Burmese containing illustrations of students' activities in and outside the class rooms. Graduates of Middle Schools (7th standard) are eligible for admission. Nine courses are offered: Motor Mechanics, Building Construction, Diesel Engineering, Electrical, Smelting, Electronics, Metal work and Machine tool, Welding and Blacksmithy.

118. Weaving Schools being raised to State Weaving High Schools. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(89)1. May 29, 1968.
380 words.

Seven district weaving schools under the Directorate of Industries will be raised to State Weaving High Schools. Until 1967 one-year courses were offered but last year they were suspended temporarily. Now two-year courses are offered leading to a Certificate in Weaving.

119. Burma. Music and Drama School produces over 300 artistes in 15 years. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(190)1. September 9, 1968. 200 words.

The State School of Music and Drama in Rangoon has produced more than 300 qualified singers and dancers during the 15 years since its soundation in 1952. The school was opened to provide vocational education to the nations's young talent and to preserve the traditional culture. The school has now 77 students instructed by 20 teachers headed by a Principal.

APPENDIX

ARTICLES BY DR. U BA

1. EDUCATION IN BRITISH BURMA
2. Literacy campaigns.

This section may be removed

Education in British Burma

By DR. BA

A British Civil Servant once wrote that literacy rate in Burma was thrice as widespread as in India owing to monastic schools, but Burma was half a century behind in the higher education. When the University of Rangoon was founded in 1920, there were only 400 Burmese graduates, all with Indian degrees. British rule in Burma began in Arakan and Tenasserim after the war of 1824. What policy did the British follow in education in Burma from this date to 1920 that left Burma behind India in higher education and what was its policy in general education for the people under its rule? For the answer we have to look first to England and India.

British Pattern

Burma came under the rule of the East India Company after the wars of 1824, 1852 and 1885. Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded after the first war of 1824, Pegu was annexed after the second war of 1852 and finally, Upper Burma after the war of 1885. It should be remembered that the policy followed in Burma and India was shaped by the social, political and educational developments in contemporary England. Up to the late 19th century, England left all educational effort either to

family or to the Church through special institutions of great Public Schools or through societies such as the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge founded in 1699. The idea at that time was that education was no business of the State. The period 1800-1833 was a period of philanthropic efforts. The social theory was that poverty was a permanent condition and the class lines were rigid.

But parliamentary struggle developed during this period leading to the passing of the Law of 1833, granting £ 20,000, the first government aid to education in England. In the same year France also passed the Law of 1833 which was the real beginning of elementary education in France.

In England, the successive Acts of 1869 and 1870 which led to the beginning of national

education with the creation of local Board Schools, an Act of 1871 broadened the scope of government responsibility in education. Finally the Fisher Act of 1902 completed the process of State control in education.

When the British controlled India and Burma, they naturally tried to introduce a cheap imitation of their British educational system, however well intentioned it might have been. Also we must remember that at first the rulers were

merchants — of the East India Company. As the years passed the people in India and Burma yearned to create a new system to meet their own peculiar needs and problems. The climax came in Burma in 1920 with the Rangoon University Strike. The 1920 strike is a turning point, not only in the history of education in Burma, but also in political sphere as the beginning of resistance to foreign rule.

The conflict between the people and government had a counterpart in India. The Court of Directors of the East India Company, drawing their inspiration from England where Parliament itself did nothing to educate the English people, refused to recognize any obligation on its part for education. In India, the earlier Hindu and Muslim rulers had encouraged education among its subjects. In Burma too there were monastic schools for the people.

Later the East India Company had to accept responsibility for the education of Indians under the Charter Act of 1813, which also authorized the admission of missionaries for spreading Western 'light and knowledge'. This was the beginning of the State system of education in India and Burma under the British rule.

Filteration Theory

The Act of 1813 was followed by intense controversy between two schools of thought. The first was represented by Macaulay, who believed in the substitution of Western Culture and who desired a class of persons who would, as he wrote in his famous Minute, "be a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect". This is known in educational circles as the "Filteration Theory" which would result in the above class of educated persons "to refine the vernacular dialects of the country . . . and to render them by degrees fit vehicles for conveying knowledge to the great mass of the population". This school consisted mostly of missionaries. The other school believed in a synthesis of the Eastern and Western cultures. It consisted of the older servants of the Company.

Wood's Despatch

These conflicts were set at rest by the famous Wood's Despatch of 1854. Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control in England, sent a despatch to the Government of India, the main objects being—the extension of European knowledge throughout all classes of the people, by means of the English language in the higher branches of instruction, and by that of the Vernacular languages of India to the great mass of the people.

Departments of Public Instruction were to be established. Universities were to be established for the encouragement of higher learning. Grant-in-aid system was also to be introduced. Religious instruction in Government schools was banned.

The system of education proposed above became a pattern of schools in India which later was introduced gradually in Burma when Arakan and Tenasserim came under British rule under the Treaty of Yandabo on February 24, 1826.

In the meantime, some missionaries had already arrived in Burma and started work. It should be noted that Adoniram Judson acted as an interpreter during the negotiations for the Treaty of Yandabo. The first Baptist convert amongst the Karens was in 1828. The Baptist missionaries, Messrs Wade and Mason, reduced the Sgaw

Karen language to writing, and the Pwo Karen Mission was started in Bassein in 1849. The history of the Catholic Burmese Mission began probably in the year 1721 with the arrival in Burma of the Barnabite Fathers. Generally all these Missions started schools at their headquarters.

On December 20, 1852 Lord Dalhousie annexed Pegu by proclamation. Then Arakan, Tenasserim and Pegu divisions were amalgamated into the Province of Burma in 1862. Previously Pegu and Tenasserim divisions were under the control of the supreme Government of India while Arakan was controlled by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

However, the new Province of Burma was placed under the control of the Government of India. Sir Arthur Phayre was appointed the first Chief Commissioner with headquarters in Rangoon. In his first administrative Report of the Province of British Burmah for 1862-63 Sir Arthur noted:

"During the past year a satisfactory advance has been made in the several schools in British Burmah supported by missionary zeal. This is more especially the case in the division of Pegu The Government School at Rangoon showed no improvement during the year. It has since the close of the year been discontinued, and further notice of it appears unnecessary".

Phayre found the monastic and lay schools in Burma interesting and sought the sanction of the Government of India to make these schools the basis of a national system of education in Burma. His suggestion was accepted; thus the vernacular system of education in Burma was introduced officially. However, it is worthwhile to note that the first edition of the Vernacular Education Code was published only in 1932—nearly one hundred years later!

First Education Dept.

The Education Department in Burma was established in 1866, and in 1867 Mr. Peter Holden, an officer of the Education Département of Bengal, was specially selected by Lieut-Gen. Albert Fytche, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and Agent to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and appointed to the post of Director of Public Instruction. The Education Department in 1867 consisted of the Director of

Public Instruction, one clerk and one peon only.

After 1871, the Office of Chief Commissioner was held for the next quarter of a century by a succession of men who had been trained in India and were expecting to return there on promotion. These were the men who administered Burma and who administered education also. It would not be wrong to say that education policy was "Made in India".

An outstanding representative of the above group of officers, for example, was Sir Charles Croswaite, who officiated as Chief Commissioner during 1883-84, but returned to Burma in March 1887. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1857 and after serving for 16 years in responsible posts in various parts of India he was appointed to Burma. While in Burma he had the full confidence of Lord Dufferin and was knighted in 1888. He left Burma in October 1890 to join the Governor-General's Council as Home Member.

It is thus clear that in those days education policy in Burma as well as other policies were executed by officers who gained their experience in India and applied the policy of Government of India, and after the term of service in Burma was over they were promoted to India if the policy had been "successfully" carried out.

Three agencies

By 1880, three different agencies for the spread of education grew up in India as a result of the implementation of the provisions of Wood's Education Despatch of 1854. These were: mission schools and colleges; education institutions organized by the Education Departments; and private schools and institutions. These were competing for supremacy and an Indian Education Commission was appointed in 1882 to decide the best method of spreading education in India. The Commission recommended that private enterprise in education should be encouraged by Government. During the next 20 years a great development of private schools and college took place during 1880-1900.

In Burma the Educational Syndicate was formed in 1881 to manage and control all school examinations. In 1867-68 there were 4 Government Middle Schools, 13 Private schools for boys, and 5 private schools for girls and 7 Normal Schools for the training of teachers. There were also 156 private schools of "lower class".

The work of the Education Department was extended to Upper Burma only in 1889.

London University—Model

As regards higher education in India, paragraph 25 of Wood's Despatch of 1854 recommended that the London University should be taken as a model for Indian Universities, because the form, government and the functions of the University were best adapted to the wants to India.

Early in the beginning of the twentieth century there was a change in the policy of the Government. A great movement for school reform began in England and the effects of this trend were also in Indian Educational Policy. The Indian Education Departments now began to put "efficiency" first, and "expansion" next, that is, quality rather than quantity. But Indian opinion, shared by Burmans also, felt that expansion, not efficiency, ought to be put first as Government educational policy.

Birth of Rangoon University

During this controversy, plans were made for the University of Rangoon. On 19th April 1917, Mr. Fisher, the Education Minister, made a speech in the British House of Commons in which he said, "...The Burma University Committee... have just completed their most arduous labour in framing a most useful and practical scheme for University studies... What we particularly rejoice at is the satisfactory compromise offered between the claims of the older Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the prominence accorded to the Burmese Language and Literature as a subject of study". With this blessing the University of Rangoon was born in 1920.

We become masters of our own destiny only when on 4th January 1948 we became free and sovereign.



THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1969

LITERACY CAMPAIGNS

By DR. BA

IT is very heartening to read about the mounting of massive campaigns to eradicate illiteracy in Burma. Burma has a reputation for a high literacy rate among its population but there are about 9.1 million illiterate people in Burma excluding children under six years of age. In the age group 15-55, 43 per cent of the entire population can neither read nor write and the rate is higher in rural areas. This situation called for a massive attack and the first campaign against illiteracy was launched nationwide in 1966 at 2,530 classes in 235 townships, attended by 173,713 persons under 21,930 volunteer teachers. The second campaign was held during the summer of 1967 at 3,691 centres, attended by 22,462 adults and taught by 28,094 volunteer teachers. This year the work is concentrated in Meiktila District as a mass movement to test techniques and organization and, if successful, the same campaign will be extended throughout the country.

U.N.E.S.C.O.

From a Press statement I am glad to learn that Deputy-Director General Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, an old friend of mine from the early days of UNESCO work in Burma, has promised assistance in the form of books and teaching aid for the anti-illiteracy eradication campaign now under way in Burma. Perhaps this is only a token assistance, as the books and teaching aid in a foreign language will be of no use in Burma. I hope that more substantial aid, as in other countries, might be coming later.

In 1966 the United Nations Development Programme (UNPD) allocated nearly \$3,800,000 to literacy projects to be implemented by UNESCO in Algeria, Iran and Mali. Later, another amount of \$2,350,300 was allocated for similar projects in Ecuador and Tanzania. In a statement made by Mr. Rene Maheu, the Director-General of UNESCO, UNPD had also approved in 1967 six literacy pilot projects at a cost of more than seven and a half million dollars. All these projects are geared to the industrial and agricultural development operations. This type of literacy work is known as "Functional literacy". An "International Literacy Day" was celebrated by all UNESCO member-States on September 8, 1967. A \$5,000 prize for an outstanding contribution to adult literacy work was awarded to the pupils of the Girls' Secondary School in Tabora, Tanzania.

I do not know the current programme of UNESCO assistance, but it does take an interest in literacy projects in member-States.

Basic Tools

The basic tools in a literacy campaign are the Adult Reader, Follow-up Literature, Charts and equipment to be used in teaching. I understand that over 80,000 of the Adult Reader (သက်ကြီး မြန်မာစာတတ်စာ) in students' and teachers' editions have been distributed in the current campaign. Also Collections of Stories (သက်ကြီး စာပေအသံ။ စာပေအသံတို့) have been published.

Follow-up Literature

It is recognized that newly literate people will soon lapse into illiteracy if there is no follow-up literature, that is, books, magazines, etc. in simple language for the new literates. This is a specialised work and not any book will do.

A UNESCO Regional Seminar was held in Rangoon during October 28—November 30, 1967 on the subject of "Publishing for the New Reading Audience". It is an important Seminar. At that period, U Htin Gyi, now of Sarpay Beikman, was working at UNESCO Headquarters as a Programme Specialist for about 2-1/2 years. It fell to his lot to make a detailed prospectus, arranged for working papers and made consultations with other specialists on the subject and returned to Burma to help in the Seminar. The keynote of the Seminar was this statement in the report:

"For the past 12 or 15 years there have been extensive campaigns to raise literacy levels in countries with large percentages of illiterate people. As many of these campaigns have developed, it has become obvious that literacy is not an end in itself; people must read worthwhile literature with the skill that they have attained. A great problem has been the scarcity of materials suitable for the new literate in terms of reading difficulty and in terms of content interesting to this audience."

As a result of the Seminar, Sarpay Beikman began publication of a series of simple books—a New Life series—priced at 25 pyas only. Probably it has been discontinued. If so, the desirability of reviving publication would be worthwhile to study.

Adult Reader

Reader for Adults is a different kind of book from the Readers used in Infant classes or beginners' classes in school. Physiological and psychological factors in a child and an adult are different and such differences must be taken into account in "designing"—repeat "designing"—Adult Readers. The adults lean upon their reasoning powers more than children do and lean less heavily on their memories. In adult education classes in the United States, the story method, that is, the sentence method is in general use but experience in numerous literacy campaigns elsewhere has discovered that the phonetic method in association with pictures is more effective. It is possible to make a set of lessons that are easy to memorize and that enable an adult, by exerting a little reasoning power, to read anything that he or she has already been able to speak intelligently.

Dr. Laubach

Dr. Frank C. Laubach is a well-known pioneer in adult literacy campaigns and it has been claimed that as a result of his teaching methods, more than sixty million people speaking 200 different languages and dialects have learned to read in their own language or dialect. The designing of Adult Readers mentioned above was advocated and used by Dr. Laubach in his campaigns.

Dr. Laubach came to Rangoon for a few weeks' stay in Rangoon during May 1951 to demonstrate his method of teaching in the campaigns for literacy. With so much experience behind him, he attacked the problem of Burmese lessons with confidence. He was assisted by a group of teachers in Rangoon but his familiarity with Indian and other languages enabled him to master the intricacies of the Burmese alphabet and vowels without much difficulty. I saw only a few of his lessons when he contacted me for help in making photographic wax stencils of his lessons for use on ordinary office duplicators. I must admit his genius in devising pictures and memory helps in his lessons. He was also planning Reading Charts. Burmese Alphabet and the 'Thin-bongyi' method are extremely easy to make into "Chain charts".

Each one Teach one

The method of teaching in our literacy campaigns is the same as we use in our schools, that is, group teaching in a class. The Laubach method, on the other hand, is an individual method, because one pupil is taught at one time, and every learner becomes a teacher after he knows the first lesson, teaching others before learning the second lesson. Each lesson is short, easy to learn and easy to teach. As the student learns to read he also learns to write. As a framework for memory, three or four common keywords are used, containing the consonants followed by a vowel. Each syllable appears five times in short words and sentences, so that it can be recognized wherever it may occur. A

familiar song is introduced after the first few lessons have been mastered. According to this "Each one Teach one" method, every house, tree or roadside may become a school, at any time of the day or night. This is the essence of Dr. Laubach's method of teaching, which is reported to be very successful in many countries of the world.

Jimmy Yen

The first Literacy campaign, which later developed into a successful Mass Education Movement, in Asia after the First World War in 1914 seems to have taken place in China. This work had been so inspiring and successful that it had been described as an instrument for forging a better people, a better humanity, and the newest gift to civilization. The movement began humbly in France after World War I when Jimmy Yen, a Yale student turned YMCA worker, started teaching illiterate Chinese coolies in France a modified simple system of Chinese characters. The coolies easily learned the new characters, could read and even write letters home. When he got back to China, Jimmy and his friends organized the Mass Education Movement with the eradication of illiteracy being the first objective. His voluntary work was so successful in China that UNESCO urged Yen to extend his work to the world field.

Burma

Immediately after Independence in 1948, a Mass Education Council was formed to plan, organize and launch a scheme of Mass Education Movement with the central objective of eradicating illiteracy.

Barma is a country of villages. Of her people some 85 per cent live in villages and on the land. Hence her economic and social problems are basically rural and agricultural. The work of the Council was, therefore, concentrated more in the countryside than in towns.

Functional Literacy

It has been said that illiteracy by itself is no great bane, and literacy by itself is no great boon. To provide motivation in literacy classes, the content of the material used in teaching reading and writing is related to the people's needs and interests. The knowledge the people gained should stimulate their desire to improve and control the conditions in which they live. The first step to achieve the above objective is by a "literacy" campaign. The next step is the integration of Literacy campaign with economic and social movements. This integrated literary work is generally known as Functional Literacy, which is synonymous with Community Development.

Community Development

Community Development is a process of stimulating the enthusiasm of local groups, such as a village or a community and using the new spirit for economic and social improvement of themselves and their country. It should be remembered that Community Development is not a specific project in a given field such as, for example, agriculture, health or education. Another name for it is Mass Education Movement, but Community Development is a more appropriate name because projects in many related fields are conceived, planned and executed by all departments concerned.

It seems to me that illiteracy can be attacked more economically and effectively by two complementary methods of: (1) group or class teaching and (2) by the individual "Each one Teach one" method.

Literacy is only the first step for raising the living standard of the people. It should be merged into a comprehensive Community Project to provide knowledge, vocational skills, guidance and various facilities for the betterment of the life and work of the community. In this way people may reach the fulfilment of the ideals of the Socialist State.

